


The New York Times ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

Vol. 2., No. 29. (Quotation Review
Vol. XVI., No. 47.)

NEW YORK AUGUST 4, 1913.

10 Cents.



A Mythical Money Crisis

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THE EXODUS

Commenting on the report from Boston of a statement attributed to Gov. Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts regarding the movement of United States manufacturers into Canada, in which the Governor stated that he believed that the development of Canada in the next twenty-five years along industrial lines would be relatively greater than in the United States, Commissioner Charles F. Roland of the Industrial Bureau said that there had never been greater interest shown in Canada by American manufacturers than in the present year. "We are now in the midst of one of the biggest campaigns the Industrial Bureau has ever engaged in, both in the United States and in England. The whole industrial situation was gone into carefully by our Advertising Committee early in the year, with the result that a systematic campaign was taken up, with the object of reaching the manufacturer direct. That the Western Canada market is one of the largest and most prosperous in the world now under development, and that we have an absolutely sound argument to bring before the manufacturer, is shown by the great number of inquiries we have received asking for definite information as regards the manufacturing possibilities in almost a hundred different commodities. Here is a partial list of what we classify as live inquiries:

"A Connecticut manufacturing firm wants advice regarding the establishing of a malleable iron foundry here. A Chicago firm manufacturing a general line of elevators and conveying machinery requests a special report. Two paper concerns—one in Kansas and the other in

Minneapolis—are both interested in looking into the Winnipeg market for manufacturing. As many as seven inquiries have been received in the past fifteen days relative to the possibilities for manufacturing automobiles and motor trucks. Two of these come from Detroit, one from Cleveland, one from Wisconsin, one from Boston, one from Long Island, and the last from Kenosha, Wis."—Winnipeg News Bureau.

THE RAILROADS IN 1912

Railroads throughout the United States obtained in 1912 the lowest relative net income of twenty-five years, according to Slason Thompson, head of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, in his annual review of American railways. The history of all rail carriers in the United States for 1912, he says, also discloses the following facts:

Lowest average freight receipts since 1900.

Payment of the highest wages in their history.

Multiplication of costly regulations.

Heaviest loss and damage claims on record.

Highest taxes yet levied.

Largest gross revenue received.

Largest expenses of operation.

In discussing the regulation of railroad rates, Mr. Thompson says:

"Under regulation, as interpreted to mean only reduction of rates to meet the views of rival shippers and communities and suspending all advances except an insignificant few, the average of receipts per freight ton mile has been reduced to 7.41 mills from 7.57 mills in 1911.

"This may not appear to be a back-breaking drop, but applied to a movement of over 267,000,000,000 tons of freight moved one mile, it amounts to over \$42,000,000, or enough to have removed the reproach of insufficient net income from a year of unprecedented accomplishment."

DIVIDENDS DECLARED, AWAITING PAYMENT

STEAM RAILROADS.				
Company	Rate	Pay- able	Books	
Ala. Gt. So. pf.3	—	Aug. 28	July 19	
Atch. Top. & G.				
S. P. ....1½	Q	Sept. 2	July 31	
Balt. & Ohio...3	S	Sept. 2	Aug. 1	
Balt. & Ohio pf.2	S	Spt. 2	Aug. 1	
Boston & Alb.2	Q	Sept. 30	Aug. 30	
Buff. Roch. & E.				
P. com. & pf.3	S	Aug. 15	*Aug. 8	
Ch. M. & St. P.2½	S	Sept. 2	Aug. 12	
Ch. Mil. & St. P.				
P. pf. ....3½	S	Sept. 2	Aug. 12	
C. St. P. M. & O.3½	S	Aug. 20	*Aug. 1	
Cin. N. O. & E.				
Tex. Pac. pf.1¼	Q	Sept. 1	*Aug. 25	
Fonda, J. & Gl.2	A	Aug. 15	*Aug. 5	
Ill. Central....2½	S	Sept. 2	*Aug. 11	
Louis. & Nash.3½	S	Aug. 9	July 18	
N.Y. Chl. & St. L.				
1st and 2d				
pf. ....2½	S	Sept. 2	Aug. 1	
N. Y. N. H. & H.1½	Q	Sept. 30	*Sept. 9	
N. Y. O. & W.2	A	Aug. 4	June 30	
Norfolk & W.1½	Q	Sept. 19	Aug. 30	
Nor. & W. pf.1	Q	Aug. 19	July 31	
North Carolina.3½	—	Aug. 7	.....
Oswego & Syr.4½	—	Aug. 20	*Aug. 9	
Pennsylvania...1½	Q	Aug. 30	*Aug. 5	
Reading .....2	Q	Aug. 14	*July 29	
Reading 1st pf.1	Q	Sept. 11	*Aug. 26	
Utica, C. & B.2	—	Aug. 9	July 30	
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Am. Railways.1½	Q	Aug. 15	July 31	
Easton Elev. ....3	—	Aug. 15	Aug. 2	
Bra. Tr. L. & P.1½	Q	Aug. 30	July 31	
Conn. Ry. & Lt.				
com. & pf. ....1	Q	Aug. 15	July 31	
Conn. V. St. Ry. ¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 29	
Lincoln Tr. pf.1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 24	
Mass. Nor. Ry.				
pf. ....1½	Q	Aug. 1	*July 25	
Ohio Trac. pf.1½	Q	Aug. 1	*July 26	
Pacific Gas & E.				
Electric pf. ....1½	Q	Aug. 15	*July 31	
Phila. Co. pf. ....2½	—	Sept. 2	Aug. 9	
Tampa Elect. ....2½	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 6	
BANK STOCKS.				
Security .....3	—	Aug. 1	*July 29	
INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS.				
Am. Railways.1½	Q	Aug. 15	*July 31	
Am. Bank Note.1½	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 1	
Amer. Express.125	Sp	.....	July 31	
Am. Radiator.2	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 22	
Am. Radiat. pf.1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	
Am. Util. pf. ....1½	Q	Aug. 11	July 31	
B'stone Valley				
Gas & Elec. ....2	Q	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	
Bond & Mort.				
Guarantee ....4	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	
Buckeye Pipe L.5	Q	Sept. 15	Aug. 23	
Bor. Con. Milk.4	—	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	
Bor. Con. M. pf.1½	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	
Canbrin Steel.1½	Q	Aug. 15	July 31	
Can. Cement pf.1½	Q	Aug. 16	July 31	
Can. Convert. ....1	Q	Aug. 15	July 31	
Cres. Pipe L. ....\$1.50	—	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	
Consol. Gas.1½	Q	Sept. 15	Aug. 34	
Diamond Match.1½	Q	Sept. 15	*Aug. 30	
East. Kodak.5	Ex	Sept. 1	*July 31	

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Issue of April, May, June, 1913.

The news of the world as published is scattered and disconnected. This index selects each news development, groups its details as they appear from day to day, and in summary fashion throws in continuous perspective all that was said and done, the facts about persons and incidents one wishes to lay his finger on.

John Adams Lowe, Librarian of Williams College, says The Times Index

"Will Open Vast Reference Sources"

which hitherto have been practically buried in the mass of daily news. When it is desired to get more extended information on any subject recurrent in the news, the figures indicating the section, page, and column of each report as it appears in The New York Times, and the separate dates of the reports appearing in all important newspapers will be found in this Index, summarized in chronological order. Frequent recourse to its pages has already become a habit with influential men in control of large affairs.

The New York Times
Index

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
Times Square, New York

The New York Times ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

Publication Office.....Times Square

Address all communications

THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNALIST.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By mail, postage paid, per year.....	\$4.00
By mail, postage paid, six months.....	2.00
By mail, postage paid, three months.....	1.00
Single copies.....	.10
To foreign addresses, per year.....	5.50
To Canadian addresses, per year.....	5.00

Newsdealers supplied through the American News Co.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 4, 1913.

ONE of THE ANNALIST's most frequent visitors is a man whose economic ignorance amounts to a passion. He is suddenly seized with a desire to own a farm. He has picked it out. It needs a house and other improvements, which he has planned. All that stands between him and this thing of his heart's desire is a matter of a few thousand dollars, which he would borrow. The money is not forthcoming. He cannot understand it. There is no flaw in his statement of the situation. It is a good farm; the value of it will be increased by the improvements he would make, and he is altogether a respectable, honest, law-abiding person. Therefore, why is he not entitled to borrow the money? As he cannot borrow it, he thinks things are not as they should be in the world.

"It's the people's money," he says. "The bankers get it from the people. Why shouldn't they be compelled to lend it to me if I offer proper security?"

"Why should anybody be compelled to lend one anything?" THE ANNALIST asks.

"Money, I'm talking about," he says, correctively.

"You talk about money, but the money is not what you want. If you had all the money in the world piled up in the middle of that farm it would not build you a house unless you could exchange it for cement and lumber and hardware and labor."

"Well," he says.

"Suppose you went to the owner of that farm and proposed to borrow it for a period of years, and to a dealer in building materials asking to borrow materials, and then to the laborers asking to borrow their time. Though you offered them interest, they might severally refuse—the farmer because he wishes to invest his capital in town lots, the building supply man because he has to pay off a loan at his bank, and the laborers because they must have their wages weekly in order to live. Would you think of compelling them to lend you their capital and goods and time?"

"You are confusing it," he said. "Isn't a farm mortgage good security?"

"When you borrow money to buy and improve a farm you are borrowing all of those things. Some one must have saved the equivalent in order to be able to lend you the money at interest. As the saving is for convenience in the form of money, you do not think of it in terms of goods, as you should. If the present owner of the farm had saved enough to buy his town lots he might be willing to lend you the farm and take a first mortgage on it; if the dealer in building materials had saved enough to pay off his loan at the bank he

might be willing to lend you your materials and take a second mortgage, and if you could find twenty laborers who had saved enough to live on for three or four years they might be willing to lend you their time. But as all of them must have money, you must find some one who has saved it. When you have found him shall he be compelled to lend it to you?"

"But—"

"And if you had saved somewhat each year out of your own production, instead of consuming the whole of it, you would be able to buy the farm and improve it without borrowing at all."

IT is a peculiarity of the American to think of credit as a commodity to which he ought to have as free a right of access as to interstate transportation or lodging at a hotel. When he has had too much of it and the banks find it necessary to limit his accommodations, he treats it never as an economic fact or matter of business, but as a political issue or an assault upon his liberty. Just now the banks of the country are pressing their creditors to pay up, which means liquidation of goods and commodities, vast amounts of which have been borrowed on at the banks and withheld from sale. All over the West the complaint is heard that the banks are withholding credit as if by a concerted plan. That has been heard before, in every period of enforced liquidation, after an overexpansion of credit; but never before has the Secretary of the Treasury supported it.

The only thing a bank has to sell is credit. The only way in which it can make money is to lend. Therefore to say that the banks are withholding credit unnecessarily is to say that they are curtailing their own profits, and to say that is to talk nonsense.

Does Mr. McAdoo not know that the ratio of gold reserve to the loans of the national banks a few months ago fell below the danger line of 15 per cent. for the seventh time in the history of the national banking system?

WHEN Senator Tillman announces a money crisis in the South and says that the cotton planters will be robbed of \$100,000,000 or more by a decline in the value of their staple unless within the next sixty days Congress does something to provide the credit they need, he means, without intending to say it, that unless the producers of cotton can obtain more credit they will have to sell their cotton. That obviously would be a great hardship. Cotton has been increasing so rapidly in value that in a short time it may become too valuable to sell at all. However, there are those yet so hard-hearted as to believe that it is suitable and proper for cotton to be sold. Though the selling of it did abate the price and in time reduce the cost of cotton goods to the consumer, the other side of it is that the planters, through their ability to borrow on their cotton and hold it, have long enjoyed a high price. In Northern banks it would not be surprising to find at any time between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 of cotton warehouse receipts, representing bank credit loaned to the South to support the price of its staple by deferring its liquidation.

THE reason for requiring a gold reserve in any certain ratio to deposit liabilities is not to enable the banks to pay on demand. If that were the reason, a reserve of 5 per cent. would be ample in normal times and a reserve of 50 per cent. would be insufficient if ever the depositors should all want their money at once. The reason

for requiring a gold reserve is to impose a limit on loan expansion. The ratio required is determined by experience. Owing to the increase of economic intelligence and to the greater use of the instrumentalities of money in lieu of the money itself, the tendency of experience is gradually to set a lower ratio of gold reserve to liabilities as necessary to safe banking, but to propose suddenly to reduce it, or to evade it, is to propose inflation, the consequences of which are bound to be disastrous. There is no limit to the demand for credit for purposes of inflation. There is no limit to the rise in prices, but the credit with which to finance it. Therefore, as you inflate the supply of money prices rise, and the rise in prices creates the demand for more money, and the end is economic chaos. The only check is the gold reserve.

IT is not remarkable that the United States Steel Corporation should now omit to make large appropriations from profits for improvements and new construction. When last the earnings were running on the high level established for the first half of this year by the June quarter's report published last week, profits at the rate of \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year were returned to the property for new construction. The Gary plant, for instance, was entirely constructed with profits. That policy was discontinued in 1911, owing partly to necessity and partly to a feeling that the stockholders, having left so much of their profits in the business in preceding years, were entitled to take more out. They had begun the year before to take out 5 per cent. per annum. And now that the Government has brought suit to dissolve the Corporation, and that no one can be sure what the outcome will be, or whether the stockholders, in the event of an adverse decree, would ever get back the enormous profits reinvested in the business, the wonder is that they continue to take out only 5 per cent. instead of taking all the profits earned on the common stock, which in the second quarter of this year were at the rate of more than 15 per cent. a year.

WHEN an important dividend has been reduced or discontinued, criticism is released; comment runs that it ought to have been done much sooner, and was, anyhow, inevitable, as every one must have known. But one who will search backward in the files of the financial press, or through the financial pages of the daily papers, will find that nothing much was ever said about what everybody was supposed to know. The dividend, while it continued, was almost immune from criticism. Suspicious-minded persons then declare that financial writing has been under some sort of restraint, and they are right, but the restraining influence was not what they suppose. The tenderness of shareholders on the subject of their dividends is notorious. You may denounce the morals and methods and management of a railroad as much as you like, and though you are right, nobody will much protest; but if you suggest that a dividend ought to be reduced or passed the stockholders make an uproar at once, and the more right you are the more noise they will make. They are the ones principally hurt by the payment of unearned dividends, and yet they will go on taking their 8 per cent. from the New Haven or their 7 per cent. from the Illinois Central, and close their ears and eyes to the fact that their equities are being impaired to pay the dividends. They are willing to eat their equities and think it is nobody else's business. They may be right. They are the proprietors.

Mr. McAdoo's Amusement

Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, was probably taken aback last week at the reception of his official suspicion that the decline in the Government's 2 per cent. bonds was owing, "not to any impairment of their intrinsic value, but almost wholly to what appears to be a campaign waged with every indication of concerted action on the part of a number of influential New York City banks to cause apprehension and uneasiness about these bonds, in order to help them in their efforts to defeat the Currency bill."

Nobody believed it. The New York World, which can believe almost anything about bankers, first called upon Mr. McAdoo to name names and prove his serious charge, and on the second day said:

Mr. McAdoo's charges that the great bankers of New York were deliberately selling Government 2 per cent. bonds to depress the price and discredit the Administration Currency measure does not seem to be borne out by the facts. On the contrary, it appears that the one large amount of such bonds which were sold "short" by a Stock Exchange house were bought by the City Bank.

Reckless accusations like these are exceedingly unfortunate, for the refutation of one such charge may easily discredit a dozen valid charges later on. In China it has long been a naive custom for one man who felt himself ill-used by another to wreak his vengeance by committing suicide on that other's doorstep. But we feel confident that close as may be the resemblance of many bankers to Chinamen in much of their attitude toward life, yet this resemblance stops short of the Chinese method of revenge. Bankers do not depreciate the value of their own property in order to emphasize their dislike of a Currency bill, nor do they deliberately precipitate panics in order to get even with an Administration. On the contrary, we may safely affirm that the normal banker's affection for his own nose will always outweigh any spite he may cherish against his face. Mr. McAdoo should either promptly make good his charges or he should with equal promptness withdraw them.

The reason for the decline in the Government's 2 per cent. bonds is that some of the banks owning them have become doubtful of the advantage of continuing to own them, and have exercised their right to try to sell them where they bought them—that is, in the market. The price has declined from par to 95½. Mr. McAdoo says they are worth par, because they will be paid off at par. So will railroad mortgages. He says their value actually has been increased:

First—Because the banks and all other holders of 2 per cent. bonds are to have the privilege, not now possessed, of exchanging the 2s for 3s, without the circulation rights, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum of their holdings, present or hereafter acquired. So long as they do not make the exchange, they may retain or sell and buy the 2 per cent. bonds, and exercise the circulation privilege attached thereto.

Second—At the end of twenty years, the Government will pay at par and interest all 2 per cent. bonds which at that time remain outstanding. In view of the fact that the 2s have no due date, and are payable after 1930 only at the option of the Government, the definite promise of payment at the end of twenty years is distinctly beneficial to the holders of the 2 per cent. bonds.

But there is no telling what a 3 per cent. Government bond will average to worth during twenty years. It is certainly not worth par at the present time. British Consols, the premier investment security of the world, sell at a price to yield nearly 3½ per cent.

Furthermore, a banker does not know what his 2 per cent. bonds will earn if he keeps them and continues to employ them as security for banknote circulation. The Currency bill provides for a new kind of currency, which will come into competition with the national bank notes, and may,

by bearing a lower tax, in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, make national bank currency less profitable than in the past. Thus, a banker must be uncertain both as to what a 2 per cent. Government bond, convertible into a 3 per cent. bond, will be worth during twenty years, and what the earning power of the 2 per cent. bond will be as security for banknote circulation.

In the editorial habit now in vogue at Washington, Mr. McAdoo wrote his statement in the third person. "The Secretary spoke with amusement," he wrote, "of the grave statements sent out from New York to the effect that if the Government Currency bill shall pass, and Government deposits are put in the Federal reserve banks, the 2 per cent. bonds now used to secure deposits will be thrown on the market and their value thereby impaired. As only \$13,900,000 of the 2s out of a total of \$730,882,130 are used to secure Government deposits, it can be readily seen how trivial this is."

But the market for Government bonds has been so narrow that the sale of only \$25,000 has been enough to break the price one-half per cent.

An artificial condition long existing comes to be mistaken for reality. The market for Government bonds has been artificial always, owing to the premium on their employment as security for national bank note circulation, and now that this arrangement, by which the Government as a seller of bonds has derived large advantage, is threatened with important modification, any bank holding the bonds that elects to take its loss in the direct manner will be accused of attacking its own assets to discredit currency reform.

FOLLOWING the assertion on Monday that the big national banks were depressing the value of their Government 2 per cent. bonds to discredit currency reform and the intimation that the smaller banks of the country were unnecessarily withholding credit from business, Mr. McAdoo on Friday announced that the Treasury would facilitate the movement of this season's "unusual" crops by depositing Government funds up to \$50,000,000, and taking as security therefor either Government 2s at par, State or municipal bonds or prime commercial paper, provided the banks were willing to pay 2 per cent. interest and had already taken out at least 40 per cent. of their authorized amount of national bank notes, as many of them have not. The purpose of this is twofold. It is to prove the Government's anxiety to make money accessible to the people, and it is also to support the price of the Government's 2 per cent. bonds. The inducement to take out more national bank note currency, in order to get Government money at 2 per cent. and lend it at 6, may lead to a fresh demand for Government 2s. In order to do this Mr. McAdoo stretches Mr. Shaw's interpretation of the law, which provides that Government deposits shall be secured by Government bonds "and otherwise." Mr. Shaw thought "and otherwise" could just as easily mean "or otherwise," and offered to take other than Government bonds as security for Treasury deposits. Now Mr. McAdoo is willing to accept prime commercial paper. The requirement of security at all seems nowadays unnecessary, as the Government is morally responsible for the solvency of national banks and ought not to be afraid to leave its money with them unsecured, as other depositors do, but the law is clearly intended that deposits could be secured by bonds and otherwise, not by bonds or otherwise.

Howard Elliott

A Conversation With Mr. Mellen's Successor, Who Will Bring New Ideas to Bear Upon the Problems of the New York, New Haven & Hartford—What Will Not Happen to a Commuter Again

SO long as Howard Elliott, the forthcoming successor of Mr. Mellen, is at the head of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, no commuter will be twitted with the statistical fact that hauling him to and fro is an unprofitable business, or reminded that each time he walks through the gorgeous new terminal the company loses money. That is not Mr. Elliott's way. He would be more likely to meet the complaints of patrons with a quotation from New England poetry on the beauty of patience and the necessity in the world of everybody helping to smooth out the wrinkles of existence. During his visit to New York last week, besieged as he was by all sorts of strange people, some knowing how the New Haven ought to be run, others whom he should employ, others how he should instate himself favorably in public opinion, and others how to make him famous at a small cost, he yet found time to issue a statement to the press in which he said:

Is it not a good time to act upon two of the maxims of Edward Everett Hale, that grand old New Englander: "Look forward and not back," and "Lend a hand"?

He put in his biography, too, making fewer than seventy-five words of it:

My railroad work has been west of the Mississippi River, where in July, 1880, I began as a level rodman in Western Missouri on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; and my work has been with that company, projected, built, and for many years operated successfully by New England talent and money, and with the Northern Pacific; both successful, great, and growing properties.

But a statement must be stiff and conventional. Conversations are real.

"If you ask me what can be done to improve relations between the railroads and the public," said Mr. Elliott, in conversation with THE ANNALIST, "I believe the answer is patience, with a good deal of give and take both ways. It must be so. When you have ninety millions of people who naturally want the best transportation at the lowest cost, nearly two millions of employees who want increased comforts and higher wages, and, say, two and a half millions of creditors and owners who want interest and dividends, there must be some give and take. Nobody can have all he wants. You cannot have better transportation at lower rates, higher wages and higher taxes, and procure at the same time the huge quantities of additional capital necessary to provide increased facilities. There are but two ways to get money for improvements. One way is to earn it, and the other is to borrow it, and unless a railroad earns money it cannot borrow."

"Have the railroads really interested the public in their achievements?"

"How do you mean?" he asked.

"In the last six or eight years the Northern Pacific, under your management, has spent how much money? Probably \$100,000,000?"

"More than that," he said.

"Then what have you done to visualize to the average man the results obtained by the expenditure of a sum so vast that in terms of money it is hard to imagine? Why shouldn't the railroads do more to visualize

their works to the public; to account in terms of property and service for the capital they spend? It ought to be intrinsically interesting, and the argument goes with it."

"The railroads should," he said. "That is the word. The properties ought to be visualized. I have tried. I have made speeches all through the Northwest to Chambers of Commerce and municipal bodies, making it as simple as I could, as by telling the amount of lumber and coal a railroad like the Northern Pacific consumes and how the money it earns largely goes back into the country from which it is derived, but I realize how imperfectly we do it. Although I believe I have made some impression that way, the people one railroad President can reach are very few in proportion to the total number his property serves."

"If the country were, in a sense, finished, so that the railroads did not have to be always finding more capital for new facilities, their problems would be much simpler?"

"But it never will be finished," he replied. "A railroad's work is never done." He paused, seeing in his mind the endless miles of Northern Pacific road yet to be double tracked, the terminals to be enlarged, the grades to be reduced, and all the things a railroad man wants to do with capital. "You build a thing as big as you can," he continued, "and say, 'Well, now that is for good and all,' and then before you know it you have to build it over again bigger. I know of a railroad that built a freight yard so big it thought it never would need to be enlarged; that was only six or eight years ago. The business has already caught up with it and a bigger yard now is building. Think of the Pennsylvania—a magnificent transportation machine—but is it finished? They go on pouring money into it. The public demands facilities, and then, beyond the facilities for producing transportation, it expects ornaments in the form of beautiful passenger stations."

"Hasn't the expenditure of capital on what you call ornaments been excessive?"

"It has been a great deal, and yet it is a form of competition that we have to meet. Every railroad man likes to build fine stations. Only he ought to develop his freight terminals and general facilities first, like a farmer, who improves his fields, which earn the money, and then thinks of building an expensive house."

"In your experience do you find that people complain of rates, per se, or only against the relationship of rates?"

"The latter," he said. "There is no

longer any discrimination against individuals, but there is some pulling and hauling as between communities. It will take time to work out perfect adjustments. The natural friction of business will help."

"And sudden readjustments work a hardship upon those who have what we may call property rights in the existing relationship of rates?"

"That is not so important as you think," he said. "The cost of transportation is not so great an item in the cost of conducting business as to matter heavily against factors of human efficiency and other advantages, save on very low grades of tonnage. Take the Simmons hardware business at St. Louis. It might just as well have been started at Chicago or Cincinnati, but it happened to be started at St. Louis, where railroad rates worked both to its advantage and disadvantage. The man who started it, by his unusual ability succeeded in build-

ing up the greatest hardware business in the country, with no thought in the first place of locating himself in the most favorable situation with regard to railroad rates. Another man happened to start in Chicago a dry goods business without thinking of railroad rates to its special advantage, and made it perhaps the best-known enterprise of the kind in the West. That was Marshall Field. Many great industries, as, for example, the shoe industry, flourish in localities not economically favored by transportation facilities."

"Are not a good many of our present

day economic problems owing to the fact that the country grew up in so haphazard a manner, with no guiding theory? If it were all to do over again it could be done more scientifically."

"Yes," said Mr. Elliott, "that is easy to see, and yet I doubt if the country would have developed so rapidly or if wealth could have been created so fast, without that spirit of rash enterprise which affected men from about 1875 to 1895. Why, think! The railroads as they are to-day have all been built since 1870. That means 250,000 miles in forty years. Many errors must have been made, but the spirit in which the errors were made was the spirit that built the railroads. We must realize that the men who did these things were human, and conformed to the ethics of their time. Could you expect more? The men who will carry the work on will be human, too, and will make mistakes, though perhaps of a different kind."

"We have, as it is," he continued, "the most wonderful transportation machine in the world. Men come from all over the world to study it. Our own people, I dare say, lack appreciation for it. They do not realize what all has gone into the making of it—the time and pains and imagination and loss. It is like your newspaper press, wonderfully complicated. You look at it without realizing how slowly and with what difficulties it came into being. But you or I, ignorant of its evolution, with a stick or a pebble, could wreck it. The transportation machine is no less complicated. A man sees a modern train tearing along at fifty or sixty miles an hour and takes it all for granted. There are the rails and the engines and the cars, as he sees them, and it takes an effort of imagination to realize how they came to be there. Then he finds that the ice is out in the water cooler and wonderfully complains. He is too much annoyed by a little thing to be able to see what a miracle a passenger train is."

"You have now some new problems to solve?"

"I am but a hired man," he said, "with duties to perform as fairly as I can toward three classes of people—the employees who work for the railroad, the people who own the railroad, and the public whom the railroad serves."

"Taking it by and large, are the railroads better off with regulation than they would be without it?"

"I'm inclined to think they are; but regulation ought to stop with rates and service, and not invade the province of management. Two cannot boss one job successfully."



Howard Elliott

A Mythical Money Crisis

To an Inquiry from The Annalist, Country Bankers Reply That No Special or Unusual Assistance Will Be Needed to Move the Crops, Save, Perhaps, in Parts of the South; That Though Speculation Is Discouraged All Legitimate Demands for Credit Are Supplied, and That the East Has Not Been Withholding Funds

IN anticipation of a money stringency during the crop-moving season, the Secretary of the Treasury on Friday last announced that Government funds up to \$50,000,000, at 2 per cent. interest, would be deposited with national banks in the South and West, provided they had previously taken out at least 40 per cent. of the full amount of bond-secured currency in their power to issue; and to make the deposits more accessible, the Secretary offered to accept as security either Government, municipal, or State bonds, or prime commercial paper.

On the same day Senator Tillman, on behalf of the South, issued a statement in part as follows:

Mr. McAdoo is well informed as to the business conditions in the United States, and I am willing to leave it to his good judgment as to what collateral shall be required. Right now there is an emergency, and unless Congress acts within the next sixty days the Southern cotton planters will be robbed of \$100,000,000 or more by the fall in the prices of their principal crop, due to the inability of Southern banks to get money from New York at any price or on any collateral. The New Yorkers have our people by the throat.

This action on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury was unexpected in Eastern financial circles. It followed the surprising Monday statement in which Mr. McAdoo alleged that national banks had conspired to depress the price of Government 2 per cent. bonds in order to discredit the Administration's currency reform bill. Also, he alleged that credit was being unwarrantably withheld from business. That part of his statement was as follows:

*** The Secretary said that he hoped the banks would not consider a suggestion from him impertinent. In many quarters there is a disposition on the part of the banks to restrict legitimate credits. There is nothing in the situation to warrant such a course. The banks should not put undue restraints on business. Should any unusual stringency appear, the Secretary said, it could easily be met through recourse to the \$500,000,000 emergency currency now held in reserve, which can be issued if the banks need it, or by use of the resources of the Treasury Department, or both.

Wall Street bankers were still discussing these utterances with a good deal of feeling when on Friday the Treasury offered \$50,000,000 of its funds to country banks. This, said Wall Street bankers, would spread the notion either that the Government had been compelled to take such steps to counteract the unnecessary curtailment of credit alleged by Mr. McAdoo, or that a money crisis was impending. They believed that the banks of the country as a whole were perfectly able to move the crops and take care of all legitimate borrowers, without assistance from the Government. However, it might be thought that they spoke with bias.

In order to ascertain the feelings and opinions of the country bankers themselves, THE ANNALIST addressed to a number

of Southern banks a telegraph inquiry, as follows:

Is there a money crisis in the South as Senator Tillman asserts? Are banks withholding necessary credit, as Secretary McAdoo intimates? Is the East withholding credit from your section? Do you need special assistance to move crops? What is the situation?

And to a number of Western banks an inquiry as follows:

Do you need special or unusual assistance this year to move crops? Are banks withholding credit from business as Secretary McAdoo intimates? Is the East withholding credit from your section? What is the situation?

The list of banks to be queried was made up with a view to wide geographical representation. The replies are all printed below. They overwhelmingly deny that a money crisis exists or is imminent. The Southern banks in the average are more receptive than Western banks to the Treasury's offer of aid, but among even the Southern banks are some who think it will be unnecessary. The Western banks, almost without exception, are confident of their ability to move the crops without unusual assistance either from the East or from the Treasury.

On two points the replies agree, quite irrespective of geographical divisions or special conditions, namely, that there has been no disposition on the part of the banks to withhold credit from legitimate borrowers, and that the Eastern banks have not failed to extend to the banks of the country every accommodation of credit to which the country banks were entitled.

FROM THE SOUTH

The replies received from the Southern banks, besides bearing on the questions asked, reflect the state of general feeling, and are as follows:

Richmond Knows of No Crisis

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2.—We do not believe the New York banks are withholding credit to the banks in the South, but are extending to them as large a credit as they have for some years past at reasonable rates. We know of no money crisis in the South. Credits have been curtailed to some extent, as elsewhere. Many small banks in the South have had to borrow unusually large amounts this year on account of the poor crops in their section last season, necessitating their having to carry over their farmer customers and, besides, to finance them this year. Crop conditions are good. Tobacco is being brought to market now and bringing very high prices. Our information is that this year's crops are being economically raised, and if the cotton crop turns out as now expected the South should be in good shape. This city has to ship each year a large amount of currency to the States south of us to assist in marketing the crops.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

May Be Needed in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—Banks here are borrowing money as usual at this season. Have had no trouble in obtaining money from New York banks, hence no money crisis in this section. We heartily indorse Secretary McAdoo's offer of assistance, which may be needed to some extent before the crops are marketed.

ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK.

Meridian Independent

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug. 2.—South is fast getting rich and accumulating capital of its own. Crops fine; everybody busy. We have had no occasion to borrow funds in the East to move the crops for many years.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Greensboro Approves

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 2.—There is an urgent demand for and scarcity of money in this section. The banks are meeting this demand to the best of their ability, and there has been no disposition to withhold credit to regular customers whose business and responsibility warrant it.

Speaking for this bank, our Eastern correspondents have willingly and liberally extended us accommodations. I believe special assistance to Southern banks for crop moving purposes is necessary, and I heartily indorse Secretary McAdoo's position.

R. G. VAUGHAN,
President American Exchange National Bank.

Columbia Apprehensive

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 2.—Would not go so far as to say there is a financial crisis in the South, but there is a great tightness of money. The movement and marketing of the cotton crop which will begin next month will entail heavy demands upon the banks of this section, and the outlook now causes some apprehension that the banks will not be able to meet these demands promptly enough to avert losses. It is our judgment that assistance is needed and that the action of Secretary McAdoo in offering to make deposits of certain funds of the Government, if carried into effect, will greatly relieve the situation.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND EXCHANGE BANK.

Members Provided For

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—No money crisis in Memphis territory. Credits restricted because supply of money is meager compared with expanded trade conditions. Eastern banks have liberally responded to all legitimate or proper requests. Banks borrowing in large volume and earlier than last year. Large sums are required to move large crops at high prices, but deserving banks are assured of such aid as conditions justify. The public dickering is creating hurtful distrust.

T. O. VINTON,

President Bank of Commerce and Trust Company.

Sol Wexler's Explanation

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 2.—There is no money crisis in this section. Money is tight and none is available except for regular customers of banks for legitimate business purposes. Movement of crops requires vast sums of money for pay-rolls to cotton pickers, cane cutters and rice and corn harvesters, which is always slow to return. For this purpose there is danger of inadequate supply. Money centres, as far as we know, are accommodating their regular customers as usual, but many strong and solvent firms, the requirements of which are more than their bank balances justify and who therefore sold their paper through note brokers in New York and Chicago, find this avenue closed because banks everywhere are endeavoring to strengthen themselves for their heavy needs this fall. This is causing such firms to depend upon their local banks for greater accommodation than usual, which demand local banks here are meeting to the best of their ability. The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in depositing funds now lying idle, buried in the bowels of the earth, is, in my opinion, a wise move which will go far toward allaying fears of difficulty in moving crops and which will enable banks to render assistance to firms who are unable to sell their commercial paper under present conditions.

SOL WEXLER,

Vice President Whitney Central National Bank.

Dallas Not Complaining

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 2.—No evidence in this section of money crisis. Restricted market for commercial paper is causing some concern to jobbing interests, but local banks are responding to all legitimate demands upon the part of their customers. Eastern banks manifest a disposition to assist in movement of cotton crop, which promises excellent yield, and the marketing of which will begin within thirty days.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Normal in Oklahoma City

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 2.—No money crisis in the South. Banks are loaning freely to regular customers. Eastern banks are caring for our demands as usual. We need no special assistance to move crops. Money situation normal for this season of year. No reason for Senator Tillman's statements.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK.

Houston Gives Reasons

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 2.—Crops splendid, and fundamental conditions in Texas sound and prosperous. Money unusually close in Texas, more so than usual this year, accountable to universal conservatism of banks the country over on account of change of Government, delay in impending tariff changes, and currency laws. European and Mexican situation and general unsettlement make some curtailment of credit wise and necessary at this time, but legitimate borrowers are being provided for. No crisis here, present or prospective, and with the movement of the crops money

conditions should become materially easier in this State within next sixty or ninety days.

B. D. HARRIS,

Vice President South Texas Commercial National Bank.

Little Rock Has Enough

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 2.—We think there is no crisis in the South. Banks here supplying necessary credit to legitimate business. Our Eastern correspondents are not withholding credit, but advise us that they can supply our needs. Prospects are for larger crops, and money rates being high will probably cause some crop moving borrowers uneasiness, but this feeling is not general. We need no special assistance, but if the Secretary's proposition is a business one banks might avail themselves of it.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Austin Has Eastern Credit

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 2.—No crisis, but money very tight. Banks not withholding credit. Eastern banks offer us whatever we may need. Need no unusual assistance to move crops.

AUSTIN NATIONAL BANK.

FROM THE WEST

The Western banks are even more self-confident and much less inclined to think the situation calls for unusual measures. Their replies are as follows:

Indianapolis Is Self-sufficient

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—Speaking for this bank, we do not need special or unusual assistance. Are not withholding credit from country banks, nor from business customers. Have not applied for any credit in the East. Very heavy demand for money from millers, grain merchants and other general business. Have a large wheat crop to move.

F. D. STALNAKER,

President Indiana National Bank.

A Discussion of Conditions

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 2.—Country banks in this section have comparatively small business with New York. Am just sending, on request of Chicago Record-Herald, the following: "As a country banker in a largely self-financing farming region my opinion in a nation-wide relation is of little value. Business conditions, generally speaking, are as healthful as last year, and the larger difficulty, if there be any, in financing the crop movement must be largely explained by conservative tendencies engendered by Administration policies. A probable difficulty this year may also lie in tying up more money through farmers and elevators holding short crops for advanced prices. In case the Secretary intends using Treasury funds to ease the movement, the most direct and rational method would be, as suggested, in placing it in the large Western and Southern centres rather than New York. Such help as New York has ever rendered in crop moving seasons has largely been by returning to the country its own deposits. However, as the average value of the four chief crops alone (corn, cotton, wheat, and oats) approaches three billions of dollars the twenty-five or fifty millions suggested by the Secretary would not go very far. The Secretary some time since properly called attention to the Aldrich-Vreeland provisions being available for temporary and prompt aid if required. While it is encouraging to see that we have at last reached the point where we are prepared for an asset currency—a currency backed by properly approved commercial paper of farmers and merchants—yet, as the Western and Southern banks can easily produce satisfactory municipals, &c., to secure all the Secretary may deposit, it would seem unnecessary at this time to accept commercial paper until properly provided for in a broad gauge and comprehensive currency bill."

L. M. TOBIN.

Des Moines Needs Nothing

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 2.—Iowa will not need unusual and probably no assistance in making crops. We know nothing about banks withholding credit, and don't believe there is any just foundation for such a statement. J. G. BOUNDS,

President Citizens' National Bank.

Sioux City Cautious but Comfortable

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 2.—Do not anticipate crop movement needs will be more than usual. Banks throughout this section, while advising caution, are not withholding needed credit from business. We do not know of any case where New York banks have declined extension of customary credit. We have not asked for any. Generally speaking, banks are exercising caution, awaiting developments. FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Healthy Conditions in Wisconsin

WAUKESHA, Wis., Aug. 1.—Financial condi-

tions here good, with healthy demand for money, and banks not withholding credit. McAdoo statement is reported not warranted on conditions here. Wisconsin banks practically unanimous against Currency bill as reported.

E. R. ESTERBERG,
Waukesha National Bank.

Minneapolis on Normal Basis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 2.—If conditions and influences outside of our territory do not materially change from what they are at present I see no reason why we should require more than the usual assistance in moving the crops, which are about normal. There is absolutely not the slightest evidence of banks withholding credit from business houses who are entitled to it, nor have we had the slightest intimation that the East does not intend to grant the same liberal credit as usual, of course in accordance with their fairness.

E. W. DREKER,

President Northwestern National Bank.

St. Paul in a Strong Position

ST. PAUL, Aug. 2.—We regard Western banks as in exceptionally strong position to facilitate crop moving. Banks continue to care for customers' legitimate business needs. No indications here that Eastern banks are disposed to withhold usual credit accommodations to Western clients. We believe banks in financial centres are endeavoring to provide in usual course for prompt movement of crops to market.

E. H. BAILEY,

President First National Bank.

Money Easy at Fargo

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 2.—Money is very easy with us, and we are buying commercial paper at this time, and will need no assistance during crop movement time. We have no reason to believe that Eastern banks are refusing credit where it is required for legitimate purposes. Crop and money situation very satisfactory in this locality.

E. J. WEISER,

President First National Bank.

South Dakota Will Not Borrow

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 2.—Banks of this State need no special assistance this year to move crops, and are not withholding credit from legitimate business. We have no means of knowing whether the East is withholding credit from this section, because we are not borrowers, and are of the opinion that few banks or individuals from this section are borrowers in the East.

W. E. STEVENS,

President State Bank and Trust Company.

Nebraska's Needs Are Ordinary

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 2.—Only the ordinary and usual funds required in the West for crop moving this year. Local bankers seem able and willing to grant the necessary credits. We can see no evidence of the withholding of credit in our section on the part of Eastern institutions. Certainly the possibility of impractical financial legislation suggests, in the interests of safety to depositors, shorter maturities, so banks may more readily adjust themselves to any changes. The mercantile world should, and undoubtedly does, expect to bear a large share in the damage resulting from legislation which would compel curtailment of credits.

W. H. BUCHOLZ,

Vice President Omaha National Bank.

No Strain at Lincoln

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—Do not anticipate need of any unusual assistance in this section. All legitimate needs of business being met. There has been no evidence that East would withhold credit from this section if needed. There is no monetary strain here, reserves being in good shape and local situations very satisfactory.

P. R. EASTERDAY,

Cashier First National Bank.

Kansas Well Taken Care Of

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 2.—Chicago and New York have taken care of all demands made to date.

O. A. SIMMONS,

Vice President First National Bank.

Springfield Has a Suggestion

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 2.—We know of no withholding of credit from West by Eastern banks. The best thing that could now happen for every section is to immediately pass currency and tariff bills, then forget them, and the next twelve months will be the best ever.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

What Every Banker Knows

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1.—Do not think this section will need any unusual assistance to move crop. Banks in strong position and taking care of the needs of their customers. Wheat moving freely and deposits of banks increasing. Many country banks buying commercial paper in open market. No need for this section to call on the East at

this time. Demand for crop moving and cattle feeding does not develop until Autumn. Basic conditions sound; trouble is lack of confidence, due largely to distrust of governmental and legislative activity and trend of policies affecting business. The charge that New York banks are withholding credit is too childish and silly to merit serious attention. Every banker knows from past experience that the only place where it is possible to obtain assistance in time of stress is New York.

GRAHAM G. LACY,

Vice President Tootle Lemon National Bank.

In Kansas City About as Usual

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 1.—No more assistance than usual will be needed to move this year's crops in the Middle West. We are supplying funds as in former years for this purpose. We have received no notice from the East that we could not get assistance if needed. Do not anticipate we will need credit this year more than others; conditions nearly normal, except for drought.

SOUTHWEST NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

Oklahoma Perfectly Safe

GUTHRIE, Okla., Aug. 1.—Demand for crop moving this season quite normal. Credit applied for has been granted, with reasonable assurance for taking care of further demands. This section presents no possible condition that will cause disturbance.

N. HOLMAN,

President Guthrie Bank.

Arizona Is Unworried

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 2.—We feel confident of our ability to obtain financial assistance from our Eastern correspondents to protect any special or unusual needs, which, however, we have not experienced up to date, and do not anticipate.

PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK.

But for Politicians

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 2.—No unusual needs up to date and none likely, unless caused by politicians. We could not be better served than we are now by our New York and Chicago correspondents.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

California Discourages Speculation

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—We are granting all requests for credit from country institutions for crop moving purposes, and are also granting credits for all legitimate business. We are discouraging speculation of all kinds. We have not heard of any instances where Eastern banks have declined to advance the usual credits to banks in this section.

FRANK B. ANDERSON,

President The Bank of California.

It will be remarked that emphasis is laid upon the availability of credit for all "proper" and "legitimate" purposes.

CITY BANK'S BOND TRANSACTIONS

An Account of Those Bought and Sold in the "Conspiracy" Period

In view of the charges that a conspiracy exists on the part of New York banks to depress the market price of Government bonds, it will be interesting to review the transactions of this bank during the month.

The total purchases during the month of July, 1913, were \$1,366,110; the total sales amounted to \$970,800, leaving a net increase in holdings of \$395,310.

A large part of the transactions were for correspondents and customers outside of New York City. In the following table purchases and sales have been segregated to show where they originated:

U. S. 2s, 1930 (owned July 1, 1913, \$55,850)—		Total
	Purchases.	Sales.
New York City.....	\$100,500	\$173,750
Out of town.....	193,450	235,750
Total	\$333,950	\$409,500
U. S. 3s, 1918—		
New York City.....	\$51,300	\$52,700
Out of town.....	88,940	51,200
Total	\$140,240	\$106,900
U. S. 4s, 1925—		
New York City.....	\$522,300	\$123,700
Out of town.....	74,800	109,000
Total	\$597,100	\$233,300
Panama 2s, 1916-36—		
New York City.....	\$20	.....
Out of town.....	15,000	10,000
Total	\$15,020	\$10,000
Panama 3s, 1901—		
New York City.....	\$89,000	\$115,800
Out of town.....	170,800	98,300
Total	\$259,800	\$214,100

*From the August Circular of the National City Bank in New York.

Advertise Thrift

Bankers Could Keep Up with the Business Procession, Make More Money, and Help Keep Down the Cost of Living If They Would Only Advertise Efficiently

Standing on the pedestal closest to the statue of the man who "made two blades of grass grow where one grew before" ought to be one of the man who is so far above the level of the sharp little bargainer in ability and character that when he does business it is at a profit not only to himself but to the other fellow. Speaking before the Oregon Bankers' Association not long ago, Harvey A. Blodgett of St. Paul, Minn., told the bankers that if they would only use the skill in their advertising that business enterprises of other kinds use they could greatly increase their own profits, at the same time reducing the cost and worry of living for their customers, the general public.

"Spend some of the money you are wasting now in inefficient advertising," said he, "in efficient advertising of thrift in your neighborhood. Study up skillful ways of doing it. Make it a part of your business." Then, recounting how, on account of efficient advertising by other people who have things to sell, the American people buy beyond their means, and pay much more than they should for many things because the payments are made on credit accounts, when, by saving in advance, they could get bargains, Mr. Blodgett said:

Pick up a current newspaper or magazine and you will find pages teeming with advertisements, many of them written by high-salaried masters of the art of salesmanship on paper, designed to induce people to spend their money. The Newlyweds are urged to furnish their home and to put on the finishing touch with a piano or talking machine bought on the installment plan. No stress is laid, in these seductive advertisements, on the fact that the added burden of interest on deferred payments decreases buying power when goods are bought in this way, and alack, it did not occur to Mr. Newlywed five years ago to begin paying his installments then into the savings bank, and have the item of interest coming his way instead of burdening him at a time when new responsibilities would make heavy inroads on his earnings.

The young man's fondness for dress is created by clothing advertisements, written and illustrated with consummate skill; the housewife is tempted with "bargains," and has been known to buy things she did not really need because of marked-down prices. The man who is bravely resisting the temptation to buy an automobile before getting a few laps ahead of the collector must betake himself to the wilderness if he would escape the blandishments of the ten-thousand-dollar-a-year advertisement writer of the motor-car maker.

In the news section, too, you will find pages displaying fashions, and columns describing pink teas, floral decorations, and toilettes, all tending to create expensive tastes. You may also find departments presided over by beauty experts and by advisers of the lovelorn, but where in the papers can you find anything about thrift? And if you are yet unconvinced that there is need of a campaign of education to counteract these influences and to create a proper balance in our complex civilization, sit with me on my front veranda on a Sunday afternoon and watch the endless procession of automobiles. Here you see father proudly sitting at the steering wheel, mother by his side, and the happy faced children in the tonneau, dressed in their Sunday best, sublimely unconscious of the cost, and pressing on to the time of life when they must strive to keep the pace the parents are now setting.

Then he told the bankers that they could advertise efficiently, even if they didn't spend a cent more for it than they now do:

You need lay no new tax upon yourselves to set the whole nation thinking on this subject. It is estimated that of the twenty-five thousand banks of the country each expends on the average from \$300 to \$400 a year for various kinds of publicity. Here

is an enormous educational endowment fund of seven and a half to ten million dollars. Why not make the best use of it? To what better use can it be put than in a constructive, effective, efficient, and well-organized educational campaign for thrift? Of the large sum just mentioned, close observation leads me to believe that a considerable proportion is misdirected, and is therefore utterly inefficient.

He illustrated the point with a pretty good example:

A department store in St. Paul recently sold, in two days, \$123,000 worth of city bonds over its counter. These bonds were sold in small denominations. The majority of buyers were women. Nearly all the transactions were in cash, and it was remarked by onlookers that a large part of the money had not been in circulation. The accepted explanation of this phenomenal sale is that the department store has educated the public to the idea that anything purchased there is just as represented. It has also been remarked that had the sale of bonds taken place in a bank it would not have met with such success, because of the fact that the class of people who bought these bonds hold the banks somewhat in awe, and are not accustomed visitors at financial institutions.

Like the department stores, the banks ought to keep themselves and their business in the public mind year in and year out:

I know of a bank that spent a large sum to secure ten thousand first deposits. Eighty per cent. of them were for \$1. After three months two-thirds of the accounts did not show a second deposit. How could it have been otherwise? Does it stand to reason that a person who has been a habitual spender could be made a habitual saver on an impulse created by a two-minute conversation with a canvasser? Are life habits formed

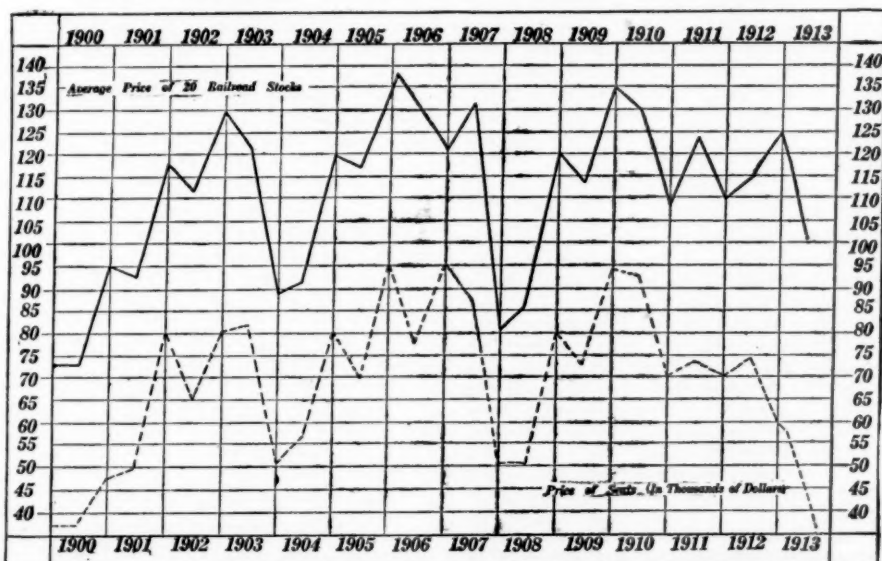
instantaneously? No, that is approaching the saving proposition from the wrong angle. Thrift can only be instilled by a slow process of education, hence the necessity of planning a campaign, extended over a period of time, and of adhering consistently to it.

The only way you can make thrift a ruling passion in your community is to talk thrift, day in and day out.

Mr. Blodgett exhorted the bankers to get into a general publicity campaign for thrift. Incidentally, he suggested that the saloon near the school house, banned by the law, is not as pernicious as the little cheap-candy store:

Would it not be feasible to set aside an hour once a week in the schoolroom for the teaching of thrift as a regular thing? Little stories of thrift, used on such occasions, perhaps in the form of reading lessons, would help a long way in prompting the desire to get ahead in the world. It has become a practice for the churches of the country to observe a day dedicated to various uplift movements. Why not have a "Thrift Sunday" designated when the thrift theme would have attention in all the pulpits of the country? When you approach a public school building you do not have to search far for a candy store. Parents little realize that these institutions are doing much to form life habits in their children. The necessity for weaving moral fibres into their character to combat such influences cannot be overestimated. When one reflects on the subject he is startled at the realization of the unorganized, ineffectual work that is being done along the line of serious, constructive, educational work. Yet who will say that the millions of boys and girls now growing up will not be vastly more efficient as producers of wealth if the habit of thrift is instilled in them in youth?

The Wisdom of Eleven Hundred Brokers



IF the declining value of other people's property were not a tender matter to discuss, the chart above might be the excuse for some pleasant railery at the expense of the 1,100 members of the New York Stock Exchange who have not enough wisdom among them to anticipate bull and bear movements affecting the price of seats. If brokers were gifted with prescience, the price of Stock Exchange seats ought to be barometric. Indeed, the statistician who suggested plotting a curve of fluctuations in the value of Stock Exchange seats, in contrast with a curve of average stock prices, felt very sure that a rise in the price of seats would be found to precede bull markets and a fall therein to precede bear markets. It is interesting, though perhaps not surprising, to find that the value of seats goes up and down with the average price of stocks.

The solid line shows the high and low average price of twenty railroad stocks by years from the beginning of 1900 to date. The broken line shows the high and low for Stock Exchange seats by years for the same time. The positive manner in which the two lines synchronize is remarkable. The price of seats moves neither ahead of stock prices, which hardly any sophisticated Wall Street person would expect, nor behind them, as many persons would be likely to guess. Seats and stocks move up and down together, showing that brokers sell their seats on falling prices and buy them on rising prices, even as other people buy and sell

stocks. A Stock Exchange seat, therefore, would seem to be subject to the same influences as securities. When securities fall speculation tends to diminish and the earning power of a broker's seat is reduced, but obviously he is no more able to anticipate that adversity by selling his seat at the top of a bull market than to anticipate a rise in prices and a revival of speculation by taking a seat at the end of a bear market. If he did either, the price of seats would begin to fall before stocks start to decline, and then to rise before stocks start up again.

It is well known, of course, that the volume of transactions tends to fall in bear years and to rise in bull years. And it is on the volume of transactions that a broker depends for his earnings. The transactions by years have been:

Year	Transactions
1900	\$138,312,266
1901	265,577,354
1902	188,321,181
1903	160,748,368
1904	186,529,384
1905	263,040,993
1906	283,707,955
1907	195,445,321
1908	196,821,875
1909	214,425,978
1910	163,882,956
1911	126,515,906
1912	131,061,116
*1913	85,534,800

*This year's total transactions estimated on the first 170 business days of 1913.

The Outlook for Railroad Activity

Merchandise Traffic Appears to be Declining, but Earnings Are Equalized by a Great Flood of Cereal Shipments—The Roads Are Preparing for More.

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The end of July had come before the traffic decreases predicted for the latter part of the fiscal year 1912-13 began to appear. They were confined to lines east of here and their average was only 2 to 3 per cent. for last week. That group is more dependent than any other upon factory and mill output. Eastern decreases this week and last would have been more noticeable, and there might have been some Western decreases also if it had not been for the enormous movement of grain into and out of primary markets. Wheat has increased nearly 100 per cent., whereas the total Western traffic is up only about 5 per cent. If the heavy grain loading should continue until the end of harvest, and if general business should hold its own, there would be a great shortage of equipment and an acute congestion of freight at terminals. Managers of several leading systems fear more trouble than last Autumn, with an equal tonnage to haul, because their weaker neighbors have not bought enough new cars and engines nor sufficiently reduced their proportion of bad order equipment. The country's transportation system is like a chain, the weakest links limiting the strength of the strongest. The terminal is the final test.

There never have been more precautions taken against trouble at the peak of the crop load. Western lines have enough cars to care for current offerings, but not enough for adequate sequestration of empties on sidetracks against emergency calls as the harvest progresses. Car shortage is cumulative once it gets fairly started. Four factors will determine the velocity of congestion the next few weeks, namely, the farmers' market policy, the trend of general traffic, the extent of shippers' co-operation, and the weather.

CAR EFFICIENCY

Official car figures begin to assume their maximum significance at this period each year. Strong lines set up the same old wail about the delinquency of weak ones. It is interesting to ascertain just what the car condition is. Officials of the American Railway Association, representing nearly all important mileage in the United States and Canada, say the new equipment of the past year fully offsets the scrapping of old equipment, probably 3.35 per cent. of the total, and that maintenance of equipment has been about normal, not much more than 6 per cent. of cars being in bad order, or a small fraction of 1 per cent. more than a year ago. The Interstate Commerce Commission's data show percentages of total cars scrapped in previous years as follows: 1911, 3.12 per cent.; 1910, 3.31 per cent.; 1909, 3.77 per cent.; 1908, 3.16 per cent.; 1907, 3.71 per cent.; 1906, 4.80 per cent., the maximum. Each year the new cars average larger in capacity, but that makes little difference commercially, however important it may be in an operating sense. Some heavy freight, like ore and coal, will load up to an average of nearly thirty-five tons, but the country's entire tonnage runs nearer twenty-two tons to the car, fifteen to sixteen tons in the South. Between 50 and 60 per cent. of the loading could be done as well in cars of 50,000 pounds' capacity as in cars of double that capacity. That is no argument against heavy cars, if locomotive power and track resistance be relative. How big a man's girth should be depends upon many things, and so it is with a box car.

BETTER MANAGEMENT

The association publishes detailed performance figures month by month, the last one being for March, and from the beginning of the last crop rush until the present time they have shown marked improvement, due to almost continuously favorable weather and to increasingly efficient management. Officials of important roads outside of the Spring flood zone say that their performance showing since March has been even better. The cardinal test of performance is the number of miles per car per day. Idle cars are included in the car mileage. Idle car figures are issued by the association fortnightly. The last one showed more gross surplus and more gross shortage than a year ago, with little difference in the net surplus. Managers report their shortages more accurately than their surpluses, so the association authorities regard the shortage total as the best key to the question of prospective supply. They

assume a somewhat greater deficiency in the coming Autumn than last, and regard the larger number of cars in shop for repairs as fortunate under the circumstances. Shop cars are not included in the fortnightly exhibits.

Terminal, trackage, and other transportation facilities are about the same as last year. More generally favorable weather for maintenance and improvement work would have been impossible, but political, labor, and money conditions were unfavorable. So the carriers have moved slowly or stood still. They can move an equal volume better than last August, but they should be able to move a larger volume. The country is bigger now.

NATURE OF THE DECREASE

Further evidence that traffic is declining is in the character of the decrease, mostly miscellaneous freight, including to some extent merchandise, all averaging a high ton mile revenue. Traffic is poorly balanced, the westbound loading being comparatively light, (but still actually quite heavy,) and the proportion of short haul of commodities and classification freight unusually large. The term "miscellaneous freight" does not mean the same on all roads, the freight sheet divisions being arbitrary with the officials. Thus the loading returns appear even more irregular than they are. Most irregularity is observed in the industrial items. Basic raw materials for building of every sort move steadily, but less impetuously than a short time ago. The same can be said of finished and semi-finished products. Industry had accumulated extraordinary momentum without getting far ahead of the country's normal needs. For that reason the steelmakers saw new contracts dwindle the past few months to the recent low level for years without losing faith in the future. Their books were full enough for several months' operation at 100 per cent. of capacity, and specifications continued heavy. Finally, within the last three weeks, resumption of buying developed in the most important places, including the railroad department, on a moderate scale, and stiffening of prices appeared all the way up from pig iron and coke. Some iron dealers hope to overcome this year the loss at which they have been selling this product. What caused this change? Agricultural prosperity, above all else, and then a better money market.

JAPANESE "WHITE PERIL"

The Trouble With California Has Occasioned Talk Against All Foreigners in Japan

*The difficulty with the United States over the California land ownership question has had its natural consequence in Japan in producing an increase of ill-feeling against foreigners in Japan, and in reviving the cry of the "White Peril." It is an unfortunate feature of Japanese controversy on all such subjects that the writers, owing to their using a script which is incomprehensible to all except a very few foreigners resident in Japan, and to practically all outside the country, seem to think that they need to regard only the immediate effect, and to neglect all idea of truth or accuracy. Of course, their articles may get translated in the Anglo-Japanese papers, but the exposure of their falsehoods and exaggerations to the handful of foreign residents concerns them little; and of their own compatriots the number who read any English papers is a negligible quantity. Such an article recently appeared from the pen of a Prof. Nagai, in the Shin Nihon, a monthly in which Count Okuma is interested. This article contains such statements as: "History tells us that Spaniards massacred at least ten million natives during the first fifty years after they had settled in the New World, and this sanguinary inhumanity has often been repeated in every European colony. At times the whites even stirred up rival tribes to fight with a view of destroying one another, supplying them with ammunition, rifles, &c., for the purpose. By such a trick the Maori tribe is now on the verge of ruin."

A Kobe English newspaper refutes this calumny by pointing out that the Maoris are prosperous and contented, and that they send four native members to the New Zealand Legislature, and are represented, as regards numbers, more liberally than the whites. But these refutations are of little use, as no Japanese journal cares to undertake the unpopular task of reproducing them, and, as said above, the number of Japanese who will read them in the columns of the "foreign" journal is extremely small.

The statistics which Prof. Nagai thinks good enough for his Japanese readers are as ill-founded as the sweeping general statement quoted above.

*From a Yokohama correspondent of the *Economist* (London).

Our Enervation of Nicaragua

Establishing a Financial Protectorate Is the Surest Bloodless Way of Breaking Down the Independence of a Nation

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

LONDON, July 26.—For those who try to look ahead a little further than the next election the President's acceptance of a forward policy in Central America seems much the most interesting news from across the Atlantic this week. The least of its consequences is the rise in Nicaraguan 5s. We see with mingled feelings all parties in the United States consenting to a policy which we know only too well here. It is the policy of the financial adoption of orphan and backward States. In the apparent interests of economy, efficiency, and all the rest of it a backward State's finances are taken over and administered for it by a stronger and more efficient State or group of States, nominally in the interests of the backward State itself, really in that of its creditors. The result is that the State loses the habit of responsibility and self-government, gradually becomes enfeebled, falls more and more under the control of its guardian, and loses in the long run the substance of independence.

The worst case of the degradation and enervation of a Government by depriving it of financial responsibility is that of Persia. The able American who made so gallant and futile an effort to save constitutional government there recognized that by seeking to free the Persian Treasury from Russian and British interference. His failure was the beginning of the end of Persia as a nation. In China the same process has begun. The international intervention in Chinese Treasury's affairs, introduced with the five-power loan, slowly but surely, if the Chinese accept it, will transfer the real government of China from the hands of the Chinese to that of the Ambassadors and bankers. The young republican school there will be pushed aside from the opportunity of learning how to govern. They see that clearly enough, and hence the rising against the loan and the man who made it. President Wilson stimulated us all by his stand against the European policy of intervention in the internal affairs of China; now he surprises us all by adopting a policy exactly similar toward Nicaragua. There are other instances of States which are being enervated and are having their healthy growth checked by a foreign parasite lodged in the treasury. Turkey has long been in the leading strings of the International Council of the Ottoman Debt, with the result which we know upon her vigor as a nation. Greece also has international control of many of her chief revenues, and Greece does not grow swiftly in the political virtues. India is of course the type of the nation ruled by foreigners for its own good and of all the inextricable difficulties which that state of affairs creates. No doubt the inevitable consequences of the establishment of a protectorate over Nicaragua and a guardianship of its finances are recognized by those responsible for this new move. The country will become more and more incapable of self-government, and presently the United States will be faced with the alternative of making a dependency of it and governing it as a little India, or of admitting it as a State of the Union. Does Washington want its Sicily in the south returning Nazis to Senate and Congress? In the meanwhile creditors of the State here, in spite of what may be said, will look upon intervention of the sort described as in fact if not in form a guarantee of Nicaragua's foreign debt, and are raising its price accordingly.

MUCH impatience is manifested in business circles regarding the slow progress being made by Congress in pushing through the revision of the tariff. Even those manufacturers whose business may be adversely affected by drastic cuts in duties on products competitive with theirs are as anxious to have this disturbing question settled as those who have no direct interest in the matter. All feel that the time is now at hand when Fall trade may be expected to assume importance, and fear is expressed that it may be seriously checked by uncertainty with regard to tariff duties and as to the effect on prices of merchandise of proposed changes in rates. Every day of useless debate or attention to other subjects in the Senate is severely criticised. What business men most desire now is for the Senate to hasten its work of revising the House bill. If the demand of the country for rapid action be heeded, the Tariff bill could be pushed through and gotten out of the way in a couple of weeks. Every day beyond that is valuable time wasted.—*Iron Age*.

Reform in Germany's Rural Bank System

Rural Credit Societies Change Their Central Banking Management and Move Nearer to the "Money Power"

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

BERLIN, July 22.—My article two weeks ago in these columns showed that it is not all smooth sailing with the German rural banks, particularly with their general or central institutions. In view of the interest manifested in these rural banks by American farmers just now, I return to this subject to give some account of the annual meeting of the National Association of German Agricultural Co-operative Societies, which has just been held at Wiesbaden. This is the general organization of the Offenbach-Raiffeisen rural banks and co-operative societies.

By way of preface, a few facts from the annual report will indicate what a vigorous growth this system still shows. Not less than 1,407 new co-operative societies of this type were organized during the last business year. Mortalities, however, were not lacking; 241 old societies ceased to exist, another indication that all is not smooth sailing with these institutions. On June 1, 1913, there were not less than 27,192 co-operative societies embraced in this National Association. Of these the savings and loan societies (rural banks) numbered 17,214, purchasing societies 2,520, dairy societies 2,520, and miscellaneous societies 3,839. Last year the sales of grain through the co-operative societies of the national organization reached \$30,000,000, as compared with \$21,700,000 for 1911; and the sales of livestock rose from about \$20,000,000 to \$24,000,000. Societies for joint action in obtaining electrical power, for drying and preserving potatoes, and for pasturing livestock, are increasing so rapidly that the General Manager thought it necessary to warn the members to exercise great caution in organizing new ones.

WARNINGS

The annual report also, while it apparently did not discuss in detail the cases of the Reichsgossenschaftsbank at Frankfurt and the Landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftskasse at Darmstadt, contained references to them, as well as the failure of several individual rural banks in Hesse-Darmstadt last year. It warned the banks earnestly to adhere to their well-tried principles and characterized as a "gross offense" the investing of the moneys of the rural banks in real estate speculation in the great cities, in mortgages, and in industrial undertakings. The banks, argues the report, must look to increasing their own capital.

Two important steps were taken by the convention, both showing the drift of developments in the organization. One of these was the transfer of the permanent headquarters from Darmstadt to Berlin; the other was to place the administration in the hands of a board of managers, in place of a single General Manager. The former means that the close financial relations of the Association and its branches with the Prussian Central Co-operative Bank made it desirable that the general organization be located in Berlin; in other words, it was too far away from the "money power." The second change means that the organization has come to recognize that the one-man power, represented in the late Dr. Wilhelm Haas, has its shortcomings. Haas organized this national body thirty years ago and managed it with great success till his death in 1912; but he had himself become convinced that it had outgrown his capacities, and shortly before his death he had worked out a plan for distributing the power of management over a Board of Directors.

SHAKEN CONFIDENCE

Some of the speeches made in connection with this latter change indicated that it was made in view of the failures already referred to. It was argued that these had shaken confidence, and there must be a board having power over the General Manager, instead of having, as hitherto, merely an advisory function. Evidently it was felt that the failures in question had occurred owing to lack of rigid supervision; and the step taken means that the individual rural banks will be looked after much more sharply henceforth.

Dr. Heiligenstadt, President of the Prussian Co-operative Bank (Preussen-Kasse) at Berlin, who is now easily the foremost personality in the co-operative banking systems of Germany, addressed the convention on the desirability of the rural and other co-operative banks of the country adopting a uniform system of drawing up their balance sheets. The balance sheets of the regional or provincial associations, he said, were quite satisfactory; but the individual institutions often drew up their statements in such a way that it was dif-

ficult to tell just how they stood. He also strongly recommended that the banks keep larger stocks of ready cash, or at least easily realizable assets.

POTENTIALITIES

At the beginning of the convention Dr. Heiligenstadt had spoken of the immense role that the co-operative societies are now playing. The agriculture of the present day, he said, is no longer a possibility without the co-operative system. Out of the acorn of thirty years ago a mighty oak has sprung up; and to-day it is not possible to solve any of the great problems of agriculture without the instrumentality of these organizations. Looking toward the future, he expressed doubt as to whether the German farmers will continue to have as smooth sailing as they now have; but when hard times do come they will be able, through their co-operative system, to withstand any possible crisis. These words of the Government's representative attracted much attention, as they were interpreted as referring to the probability that the time is drawing near when German farmers will lose all or part of the advantage that they now enjoy in the high protective duties on grain and meats.

Dr. Heiligenstadt is a mighty power in the co-operative banking of Germany. He has put his life's best powers into this work, he has immense enthusiasm, inexhaustible information, and unflinching patience in imparting it. When I called on him here at the Co-operative Bank several weeks ago to ask a few questions—it was about noon, the busiest part of the day—he came into the reception room, seated himself opposite me at the green table, and delivered a lecture of ninety minutes. I hardly knew which to admire most; the kindness of the man, or his prodigious amount of information about the rural banks. I heard the whole story of these banks, their origin, ramifications, developments, in all of their economical, historical, psychological, sociological bearings. And it was immensely interesting—not one dull moment.

There was a poet of finance sitting opposite me!

A Rare Confession

(Max Eastman in the Masses.)

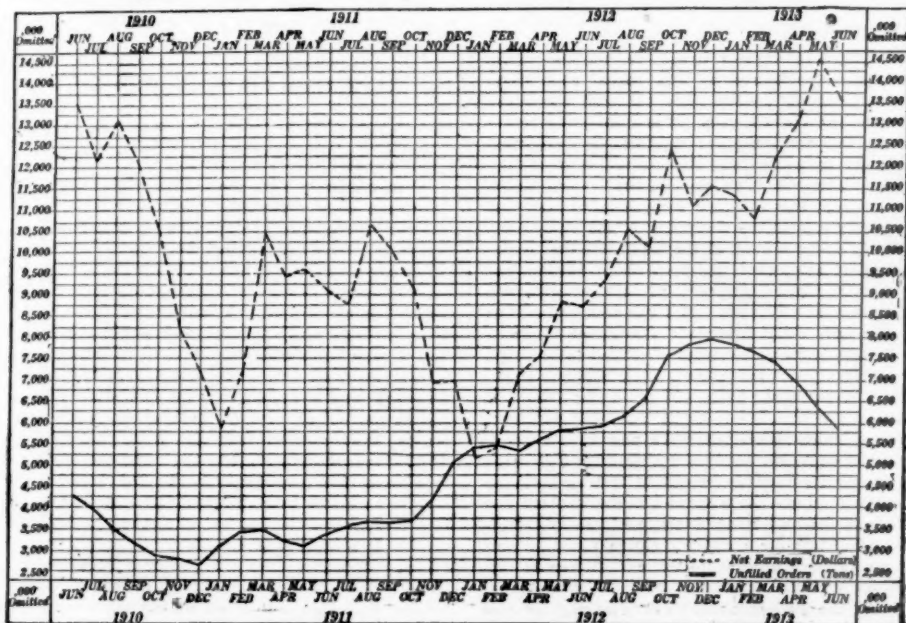
The first question of editorial policy that rose in my mind after we launched this magazine was the question whether I should know everything or not. From the time Moses published the Ten Commandments it has been the custom of all editors to know everything. It used to be the custom of a whole lot of people to know everything—prophets, saints, doctors, astrologers, philosophers, midwives, medicine men—it was quite a common profession. But since the world began to enlarge, (and mankind dwindle,) about the time of Copernicus or Francis Bacon, this custom has died out. Everybody has gone in for a specialty. And the only people that can still be relied upon to know everything are editors.

Now it seemed to me that this fact offered an opportunity both to distinguish one's self and to save labor—two well-nigh universal objects of desire. And so, after deliberating the matter with my confreres, I decided that I would endeavor to maintain a little editorial ignorance.

This, in the face of all precedent and public expectation, has proved difficult, requiring constant vigilance, but I believe I have so far succeeded. And I attribute my success mainly to the fact that I did not understand too much, I did not try to make my ignorance cover too large an area. I decided at the outset that about one topic would be all an editor could maintain an absolutely virgin mind upon, and this topic should be an easy one—easy, that is, to insulate one's self against.

I chose the topic of "Currency." It is a topic about which a Socialist editor would naturally learn little through experience or actual contact. And it is also a topic about which one can read whatever may fall under his eyes, without danger of any accidental understanding. Upon this propitious subject matter, therefore, relying on the assistance of my friends, I have established the first authentic example of editorial ignorance.

Earnings and Tonnage of U. S. Steel by Months



THE profits of the United States Steel Corporation for the second, or June, quarter of this year, made public last week, were greater than in any corresponding period of the corporation's history, with the single exception of the second quarter of 1907, when the net earnings were \$45,503,705, against \$41,219,813 for the second quarter of this year. The income account for the half year ended June 30 is and compares with that of other years as follows:

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
*Net earnings—\$75,646,614	\$42,929,238	\$51,627,723	\$77,787,836	
†Sinking fund..	14,716,323	9,223,563	9,786,066	12,403,887
Balance	60,930,291	33,705,675	41,841,657	65,383,949
Int. and sink.				
Id. U. S. S.				
bonds	14,623,926	14,623,926	14,623,926	14,623,926
Balance	46,306,365	19,081,749	27,217,732	50,760,024
Preferred divs.	12,009,838	12,009,838	12,009,838	12,009,838
Balance	33,696,527	6,471,911	14,007,849	38,150,186
Common divs.	12,707,562	12,707,562	12,707,562	12,707,562
Surplus	20,988,965	16,235,651	1,900,332	25,442,624
‡Appropriation				12,500,000
Surplus	20,988,965	16,235,651	1,900,332	12,942,624

*After deducting expenses for renewals, repairs, maintenance of plants, interest on merchandise, and fixed charges of subsidiary companies. †Sinking funds for subsidiary companies, depreciation, and reserve. ‡For additions to property, construction, &c. †Deficit.

The balance after preferred dividends, \$33,696,527, is

equal to 6.63 per cent. on \$508,302,500 common stock for the six months.

In the chart above the net earnings and unfilled tonnage by months are shown in contrast from the time unfilled tonnage began to be separated monthly down to date. The broken line represents net earnings in millions of dollars, and the solid line unfilled orders in millions of tons. The remarkable fact about these lines is their divergence at two interesting periods. They move in sympathy until August, 1911, when the earnings begin to fall and fall sharply during five months against a rising line of unfilled tonnage. That might be accounted for by the working off at that time of a lot of low-priced orders, though any explanation must be in the nature of conjecture.

The second point of disagreement is even more interesting. In December, 1912, the rise in tonnage was arrested, and that line has been falling ever since; but earnings, although they declined slightly during two months in a seasonal manner, remarkably advanced to a high peak in May, with a decrease in unfilled tonnage each month. The simplest conjecture in that case is that tonnage was worked off very fast—faster than it was renewed, and hence the rise in net earnings.

Selling City Bonds Direct to the Public

New York's Controller Thinks These Securities Are Marketed Best Through Bankers and Big Bond Dealers

WM. A. PRENDERGAST.

*It is claimed that municipal bond sales would be more successful if the authorities adopted a direct method of disposing of securities. For instance, in criticism of the last New York sale, one of our newspapers, editorily, denounced the present method of selling city bonds and claimed that the officials were even derelict in not going direct to the public and offering the bonds in the form that is commonly called "over the counter." It is also claimed that we depend too much upon the banking community and too little upon the public.

There is no reason whatever why our people should not be educated to an appreciation of the securities of their own cities and states and nation, and possibly we have been remiss in not having undertaken this before. The habits of a people, however, are generally pretty firmly established and the habit of most of our people has been to place their money in savings banks. They prefer to put their money where they can get it in case of need.

The last bond sale of the City of New York was advertised all over this country. Papers in the smaller cities were used, but there was nothing whatever to indicate by the bids offered that the sale had been popularized to any extent. Philadelphia had a recent so-called popular bond sale. Mayor Blankenburg disposed of the bonds "over the counter." The authorized offering was \$7,000,000 at 4 per cent.

I do not want to deprive good Mayor Blankenburg of any of the satisfaction and credit he can derive from the success of his "popular sale," but an analysis of the figures as they have been presented to me does not indicate any such widespread interest in this sale as the press agent implies. For instance, of the entire offering of \$7,000,000, \$4,150,000 was actually subscribed and paid for by 591 subscribers. The population of Philadelphia in 1910 was 1,549,008. There were subscribers for \$100 and upward, but the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Philadelphia, one of the popular subscribers, bought \$1,225,000 worth of the bonds. The bidders also included twenty-five banks and trust companies, whose aggregate bid was \$1,015,000. It is reported that after the first day's experience, fearing the sale would not be a success, the good Mayor had to call upon the principal of the leading banking house to stir up interest in the sale, and one of the methods employed was to induce banks which held city deposits to subscribe for a portion of the bonds, a plea, which to their honor be it said, did not fall deafly upon their patriotic ears; so that the total popular subscription of the entire amount of \$4,150,000 was only \$1,910,000.

The City of St. Paul has been referred to lately as a municipality that was breaking away from the old traditions of security selling, and appealing directly to its own people, but an analysis of the plan followed there proves that the method employed is hardly one which could be undertaken by any city having a very considerable offering to make. It appears from the description of this sale that Mr. James J. Hill, to whom Minnesota and the nation at large owe a very great debt for the wonderful genius and enterprise with which he has met both private and public responsibility, has undertaken to finance or promote St. Paul's bond sales. This has been accomplished by organizing a Board of Trustees which becomes responsible for the payment of the bonds which are to be sold "over the counter" by the Northwestern Trust Company, with the proviso that the Northwestern Trust Company will refund, upon demand, the amount of any purchase.

It is manifest that private capital could not imitate Mr. Hill's example and attempt to promote a considerable sale of bonds such as would have to be met by one of the larger cities of the country from time to time. So that this plan, while admirable in itself, cannot be accepted as a remedy for existing difficulties.

It will be recalled that during Mr. Cleveland's Administration he was bitterly attacked for selling United States securities directly to a banking syndicate, and so strong did the opposition to this action become that on the next occasion that the Government had to borrow money in order to maintain its gold reserve, an attempt was made to have a so-called popular sale. Those who by their agitation brought about this sale have always maintained that it was a great success, but an examination of the results of the sale does not

justify any such claim. For instance, the entire sale was for \$100,000,000 at 4 per cent. The total subscriptions received amounted to \$526,000,000. All the States and Territories of this nation furnished 4,635 bids. Only 818 bids were finally accepted. \$62,321,150 went to general bidders, the balance of the sale (\$37,000,000) was awarded to a syndicate organized by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., who overbid the great mass of the subscribers.

Speaking of the difficulty of inducing the people to subscribe for bonds, Mr. Cleveland says, in his "Presidential Problems": "That it was difficult for an ordinary person to make the rather confusing computation of premium and other factors necessary to a safe and intelligent bid. In a transaction of this sort, when the smallest fraction of a cent may determine the success of an offer, those accustomed to the niceties of financial calculations are apt to hold the field to the exclusion of many who, unaided, dare not trust themselves in the haze of such intricacies."

It is not my purpose to decry attempts to popularize our bond sales, but I consider it necessary to show to what extent we are at the present time prepared for such popular sales, or our people are disposed to support such popular sales in order that if our habits are ever to become the same as those of the French people, we must understand that there is a great educational work to be done.

*From an address by the Controller of the City of New York before the National Association of Credit Men.

CANADIAN TOWN LOANS

Municipal Bonds Are Hard to Sell, So Firms Doing Construction Are Paid With Them

*The financial stringency which is being felt throughout the world has caused Canadian municipalities difficulty in disposing of their bonds. The sale of a large block in the aggregate awaits better market conditions. In the meantime many cities and towns need money badly, and are resorting to various means to obtain it. Short term rates are being negotiated and bonds are being peddled to the much-discussed local investor. Finally, firms doing local importing work and supplying plant materials, etc., to municipalities are asked to accept municipal bonds, instead of cash, as payment. Is that a wise course?

The Monetary Times, commenting upon this phase of the bond situation recently, said: "There are several objections to such a course, and it seems doubtful whether commercial firms have any strong desire to develop suddenly into amateur bond houses. Municipal bonds should be sold by the regular methods. If money is tight, economy must be practiced and work postponed. The foisting of municipal bonds upon paving, machinery and other companies gives no relief to the general municipal bond situation. It merely shifts the strain."

The Monetary Times has sought the opinion of prominent bond houses on the subject. The commercial firms are naturally reticent in expressing their opinions, but it may be said generally that they have no great wish to introduce a bond department into their business.

Some of the objections to the course being adopted by many civic authorities are cited by the bond brokers as follows:

Contractors accepting municipal bonds, in view of money market conditions, load their contract prices.

Bonds are indiscriminately hawked, injuring municipal credit.

Contractors or merchants holding bonds might offer them at some time at an unfair market value.

Future issues would probably be more difficult to place.

These are a few of the reasons urged against the practice. Mr. T. S. G. Pepler, manager of the Ontario Securities Corporation, Toronto, tells The Monetary Times that in his opinion this means of disposing of debentures, if done to any extent, will have a very injurious effect, both upon the municipalities themselves and also upon the bond business generally. "In the first place," he adds, "firms from whom the municipalities are purchasing material, etc., knowing that they are to receive debentures in payment, would unquestionably ask a higher price for the material, etc., than if it were a cash transaction; or, in other words, they would want to buy the debentures at a figure below their market value, as no doubt they would be anxious to dispose of these for cash at the first available opportunity. Secondly, bond brokers would naturally be very careful in tendering for future issues of such a municipality, knowing that at any time the bonds in the hands of some contractor or merchant might be offered at a price not in keeping with the then fair market value."

*Monetary Times of Canada.

SOME CURRENCY CORRESPONDENCE

Letters of an Investment Banker to the Chairman of the House Committee

In the Owen-Glass currency bill occurs the following regarding discounts:

Upon the indorsement of any member bank, any Federal reserve bank may discount notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions; that is, notes and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act; but such definition shall not include notes or bills issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except notes or bills having a maturity of not exceeding four months, and secured by United States bonds or bonds issued by any State, county or municipality of the United States.

The head of one of the independent investment banking houses in New York—a house that has marketed many issues of bonds among real investors—regards this provision as one that unnecessarily discriminates against bankers who do a business, like his, in purchasing outright small issues of securities which, in time, they sell, but which they must carry in stock for a time, for all the world just as a grocer carries stocks of canned baked beans or other "legitimate" merchandise that often spoils. He wrote the following letter to Mr. Glass about a fortnight ago:

July 14, 1913.

Hon. Carter Glass,
Chairman Committee on Banking and Currency,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: There is one class of business in the United States which is discriminated against in the proposed currency bill—that is, the firms which are engaged in what is really the most important business in many respects, and which finance the smaller and moderate sized enterprises, be they steam railroads, street railways, public utility or industrial concerns. These firms are scattered all over the country, the largest number being in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, New Orleans, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, &c. They buy issues of bonds from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000, and slowly resell them to their clients here and abroad. They are generally people in excellent standing locally, and have fair credit facilities.

These people are seldom affiliated with very large banking firms, and therefore have to "paddle their own canoe." As the matter stands to-day, these houses suffer in times of tight money, with lack of confidence or anything else, because the banks do not want anything at such times but readily marketable collateral. Why houses of this type, which are in a position to deposit ample collateral, should not have an opportunity of having their notes rediscounted, is really beyond my understanding and seems grossly unfair. These houses are to-day being pounded indirectly by the Controller of the Currency, who does not want the banks to lend on anything but active securities. I might add that the man who carries active securities is generally carrying same on speculation, and is not doing anything for the development of the country, while the man who has inactive securities, whether they are listed or not, is doing his share toward furnishing additional labor and toward opening up the country and developing its industries.

This class of business is just as legitimate as that of a dealer in paper, machinery, &c. Why should it be discriminated against?

To which Mr. Glass replied:

July 17, 1913.

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of July 14, the purpose of the currency bill now under consideration is to establish regional reserve banks whose assets shall be as nearly liquid as possible. The committee having the bill under consideration has not only not extended the accommodation afforded by the bill to the class of securities described by you, but has actually eliminated from the bill United States, State, and municipal bonds because they are regarded as fixed investments, and has confined the discount operations of the system purely to commercial paper.

Yours very truly,

CARTER GLASS.

The investment banker refuses to admit that good investment bonds are not good liquid collateral for notes. And, moreover, he has written another letter to Mr. Glass, calling attention to the fact that the tendency of the provision will be to favor the great leading bond houses, the ones that make up the "money trust," if there be such a thing. In his second letter he says:

It is quite true that these are all more or less investments, but they are not fixed investments, as they are convertible into cash in the markets of the world. . . .

I am very much afraid that the antagonism to Wall Street has dislocated logic in a good many heads. As a matter of fact, the facilitating of the business of the legitimate bond dealers, of which there are probably several thousand in the United States, is not only reasonable but necessary. To deny this class of dealers reasonable facilities is equivalent to delivering the bulk of the investment business to the very large firms, which latter for the lack of a better designation are called the "money trust."

There are hundreds and thousands of small and medium-sized companies who want to sell securities for the purpose of required extension, and whenever money is at all dear the small and moderate sized investment houses are the ones that are made to suffer the most by inability to borrow time money on reasonable terms.

London
Paris

Foreign Correspondence

Berlin
Amsterdam

WHEN one reads the cables from London, Paris, and Berlin, he gets a distinct impression that everybody there is breathing easier and that things are on the mend out of the tense situation brought about by the Balkan war and the dearth of ready money. The correspondents may talk about this or that depressing the market on this day, or that day, but it is now in a way that shows how these things are the passing, everyday things that a market has occurring in normal times.

The cable from Paris, which says that the French ministry has put its foot down on further issues of the new Mexican bonds to the public, taken in conjunction with the correspondence that has come from London to the effect that some traders who would have liked to sell them "short" in expectation of a fall in price, could not find a supply anywhere to sell against, makes one wonder, here, if there really was a loan to Huerta of \$100,000,000 in real money, and whether the statements made at Washington about the weakness of Huerta's position had not been made in the knowledge that the European bankers who were supposed to have floated this loan at a time when all other issues were going begging, had not probably ceased sending money, if they sent any at all, being reminded by the Maderists of the bad speculation that the bankers made who backed Maximilian just before his fall.

PARIS QUIETLY CHEERFUL

Frenchmen Are Enjoying Well-Earned Vacations and There Is Not Much Doing

By Cable to The Annalist

PARIS, Aug. 2.—After last week's uncertain closing our market devoted the first three sessions of the new week to easy and light liquidation. Money was abundant. There were some signs of bear activity in connection with rentes, a few French banks, Brazilian railway shares, and Mexican bank stocks. The remainder of the week everything became optimistically active. The vote on the budget and on three-year martial service cleared the atmosphere of home politics. The meeting at Bucharest allayed apprehensions over the Balkan situation, despite the stubbornness at Adrianople, which Paris considers all bluffing. The brilliancy with which rentes, French banks, and Brazilian railway shares closed the week was here attributed to the work of institutions that got after the bears for the purpose of helping along an upward movement of the whole market.

The unaccountable improvement shown by some of the Mexican securities seems artificial, considering how bad the news from Mexico is. Finance Minister Dumont was compelled on Tuesday by threats under interpellation to declare that the French Government prohibited the marketing of the recent Mexican loan and would refuse authority for the further issue of series thereof until the Autumn opening of Parliament. This the Bourse considers a corollary of the public reminder of the Maderists that after Maximilian's death Mexico repudiated a loan that had not been made for her benefit.

The Banque Union Parisienne has been under attack in the market. A change of directorship is probable, though it is denied. The Banque Espanol Rio Plata securities were dull. Another bank, it is rumored, will liquidate voluntarily in consequence of misfit investments in American Waterworks, Southern Aluminum, and other issues.

Russian industrials were depressed. St. Petersburg was said to be unloading on account of threatened labor troubles throughout Russia. Rio Tintos were the most firm and active of the list on account of coffee statistics, the favorableness of

which is only half believed. Atchison was buoyant. Kaffirs profited by the Rand labor settlement.

The money market sees a much more hopeful outlook. Discounts were easier at 3½. Otherwise short investments were still in no great demand. London privately offered Belgian Government bills at 5¼ and State of Para (Brazil) bills at 9 in vain. Russian State guaranteed 4½s at 94 meeting with very moderate enthusiasm. Bourse attendance was limited. Holidays are in full swing. If things continue to look good the institutions will get the Bourse ready for a recovery timed to catch the speculators returning from vacations in September as a prelude to some longed-for issues.

Frenchmen sympathize with Germany in her refusal to take part in the Panama World's Fair until the objections of foreigners to the new tariff proposals are satisfied.

McADOO RELIEVES LONDON MARKET

His Offer of Deposits to Country Banks Helps English Banking Sentiment

By Cable to The Annalist

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Stock Exchange has been closed to-day, and only the bankers were at their offices. The discount rate weakened to 3 15-16 because abundant funds are now expected to be available throughout August, with £2,000,000 scheduled to arrive from South America. The end of the strike crisis in South Africa removes all the fear of an interruption to the supply of bar gold. And the declaration of your Treasury's intention to release funds for the harvests greatly simplifies the Autumn outlook for available funds.

There are excellent reports about the Egyptian cotton crop, but the season there will be at least a fortnight late.

The Stock Exchange began the holidays yesterday greatly improved in spirits because of the ending of the Rand strike, the evaporation of the Chinese revolution, and the Balkan armistice. Japanese stocks became dull on account of the troubles of the Industrial Bank of Japan, which is now under State control. A rise of 1 per cent. in the French stamp tax on foreign bonds depressed these and other arbitrage stocks in the foreign market.

Final railway dividend announcements show that the companies have equaled in prosperity the best half year ever recorded, the first half of 1911. Mexican National securities relapsed on rumors of a reconstruction of its capitalization that were traced to Paris. Part of an issue of £2,000,000 San Paulo treasury bills have been placed here on a 6½ per cent. basis.

SOME ACTIVITY IN BERLIN

A Rise at the Opening of the Week Which Held Fairly Well Through

By Cable to The Annalist

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Boerse had a quiet week, with tendencies slightly upward. The armistice in the Balkans put the political factors somewhat into the background, although nobody now sees the solution of the realignment of the Turkish and Bulgarian frontiers.

So far, industrial factors have influenced the Boerse, which started the week with a strong rising impulse due to the news that steel bar prices had recovered several marks since the breakdown of the negotiations between members of the syndicate over quota claims in the coming year. This stimulated a strong upward movement of iron shares, which got a further impetus from the splendid quarterly report of the United States Steel Corporation and better reported prices in the international market.

But the trading in steel products yesterday on the Duesseldorf Exchange resulted in lower prices again, which caused a reaction in irons here to-day.

Canadian Pacific began the week with brisk buying, but pretty heavy selling of two days for London account caused a decline. Baltimore & Ohio continued strong. Steamship shares recovered ground because the quarrel between the Hamburg and Bremen lines received little attention. Home Government bonds were notably neglected, but held their own well. The price list at the monthly settlement showed considerable improvement over the June figures in most of the home shares, especially in the case of steamships and electricals.

The money market is quiet. Supplies for the carry-over have been abundant although without foreign assistance and in spite of the withdrawal of considerable amounts from Berlin by different countries and of the attraction of war money from this centre to the Balkans.

China and England have also been drawing on Berlin, London calling maturities because of apprehension over the Rand strike. Bi-monthly returns of eight biggest Berlin banks show further depreciation of reserves. On June 30 current liabilities were covered to the extent of 61.35 per cent. only by quick assets as against 62.66 on April 4. The return of the Reichsbank, issued to-day, showed a heavier outflow than is usual at this time of the year, and the Vice President told the Central Committee on Wednesday that the uncertainty of the political situation was such as to render impossible any present reduction in the discount rate.

THE "SHORT TERM" MIRAGE

Canadian Railways are Taking an Unwise Advantage of American Examples

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

LONDON, July 26.—It might be thought from the success of the city of Winnipeg's issue here, which was oversubscribed, and the ease with which one or two exceptionally attractive industrial issues have been floated, that the new loan market was entering on better days. But the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railway Companies have obviously found it otherwise. Needing money, they and their financial godfathers have not ventured to issue long-term stock. They have eaten of the fruit of the tree of knowledge shown to them by the American railroads, and have been borrowing on short-term notes, one at least at ruinous rates. The Canadian Northern has had to allow 6½ per cent. to buyers of \$3,500,000 one-year notes. The Grand Trunk has got off with 5½ per cent. in selling \$1,500,000 five-year notes. In each case the notes are secured by collateral, the Grand Trunk on \$2,000,000 4 per cent. debenture stock, and the Canadian Northern on \$5,000,000 3½ per cent. guaranteed bonds.

The idea is that when the notes mature the loan market will be more favorable, and the collateral will be issued to repay the notes. That is the happy-go-lucky idea which underlies all finance of the sort. And then when the time comes there is another Balkan war, perhaps, and the borrower has to renew the short term loan again at an exorbitant rate. The shorter the term for which you borrow, the more opportunities you give to lenders to squeeze you. And in nine cases of the sort out of ten of which we have experience, the event has shown that it would have been better policy for the borrower to have made a fixed loan at once, even on terms that seemed very bad at the moment, and to have had done with it.

HOW TO BOTTLE TURKEY

The Powers Have Several Handy Expedients Not Available in the ex-Allies' Case

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

LONDON, July 26.—The Balkan situation, as far as the ex-Allies are concerned, is fast burning itself out with the exhaustion of Bulgaria, and but for Turkey we should look for peace and quiet there in the near future. The Turkish advance obscures everything. We should be much more disquieted about it, however, did we not know that Turkey, unlike other Balkan States, lies in the hollow of the Powers' hands. The classical way to coerce her is to seize the Custom House at Smyrna. A threat to support the full Greek claims as to the Aegean Islands would also be effective.

France Would Offset Her Low Birth Rate

Would Keep Up Her Army's Strength by Increasing the Period of Military Service Required of Her Young Men

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

PARIS, July 25.—Since the French Senate could not but pass, perhaps with some slight modifications, the military bill handed up by a great majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the yearly report just issued by the French Government's statistical department assumes a special importance. Evidently, in any attempt to estimate the burden that the new "peace insurance" puts on, Frenchman must take heed of the probability of the increase of the population which alone could open up a glimmer of hope that our children or grandchildren may witness a return of the less irksome two-year system.

From the all important point of France's "depopulation" 1911 has been an especially sad year, for deaths exceeded births by 34,689. Formerly, 1907 had shown a similar deficit but to the extent of 19,071 only, the two unfortunate instances reducing the five-year, (1907-1911) average increase to but 16,025 per annum. What is sadder still, even this slight progress is totally due to a very limited area: Brittany, the Limousin, the Eastern frontier and Corsica, all situated in the poorer parts of the Republic, whereas big towns and industrial centres betrayed either utter stagnation or a loss.

Moreover, the death rate, which has been considerably reduced of late years in most countries, shows a tendency to crystallize in France at a level which is very high for Western Europe. Here is a table which illustrates this point:

Per 10,000 inhabitants.

State:	Births.			Deaths.			P. C. Incr. 1902-11.
	1902.	1906.	1911.	1902.	1906.	1911.	
Germany	350	331	296	194	182	173	13.14
England	285	272	244	163	155	146	8.30
Belgium	284	257	229	173	164	164	8.61
Bulgaria	391	440	405	240	224	217	14.12
Denmark	292	285	267	146	135	134	9.52
Spain	355	340	281	260	261	253	4.70
France	216	205	187	195	190	196	1.42
Italy	334	321	323	222	209	190	6.05
Norway	290	267	255	138	136	130	6.69
Holland	318	304	278	163	148	145	12.79
Rumania	390	390	423	277	239	233	14.38
Russia (in Europe)	491	470	439	315	300	289	18.81
Servia	380	413	385	223	241	221	15.83
Sweden	265	257	238	154	144	138	6.99
Switzerland	285	269	250	170	166	151	11.63

With the exception of the Balkan States, whose contribution to humanity is marvelous, (in numbers if not in quality) all other nations show signs of tiredness, births grow less and less, but they still have a good available margin, whereas France appears as the poorest producer of life in Europe and the biggest consumer of it in Western Europe. The French Republic brings up the rear in the increase ratio, well behind the next sluggish, Spain, and altogether outclassed by such huge reproducers as Russia, the Balkan States, and Germany. The period under review is an especially representative one, as excepting such sad events as the Messina earthquake and floods in Southern Italy, no great loss of life has occurred in Europe through catastrophes. More recently the deadly war which is still raging in the Balkans hits those very countries which, having shown the greatest increase, will be better able to repair the loss.

For the race of races the French come in a bad last. To cope with the increase of its neighbors in numbers, whilst its population is barely at a standstill, France had to exact from its sons one more year of sacrifice, a 50% increase of military servitude. Wishing to reduce the hardship which would fall most heavily on those who are serving now and who, it is claimed for them, had been sworn in for 24 months only, parliament intends that they will not be detained beyond such period. As recruiting will take place a year sooner, all our French boys of 20 will join next autumn, for three years, but, thanks to a four-months legal furlough which every soldier will enjoy, circumstances permitting, their time with the colors will be reduced to 32 months. This is only two months more than what was asked for by the opposition amendment, to fight which the Government staked its very existence. Really, on the face of it, one can hardly say that the Government's relentlessness was dictated by anything but a desire to prove its own majority.

Now, chances have been leveled astride the Rhine, temporarily, at a cost of some 500 million francs to be laid out in 1913 and 1914.

At such enormous sacrifice what has been ob-

tained? But a palliative, a momentary relief, an artificial equilibrium which, unless the omens of statistics are belied by the future, will soon be upset by the 800,000 new citizens that each year brings to the Kaiser, as against the 50,000 or 60,000 by which the Republic's population is increased.

FALL IN FRENCH VALUES

An Average Drop of 4 1-3 Per Cent. in a Large List of French Securities

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

PARIS, July 25.—If, owing to the innumerable fluctuations of our Bourse and to the heavy French interests abroad, it is impossible to determine the amount of damage sustained by our security owners, a rough idea of the total loss will be derived from a comparison of Dec. 31 and June 30 quotations for 162 leading French securities, aggregating a face value of almost 60,000,000 francs:

Num. of secur. Description.	Face	Value	Value	Dif.
	value.	Dec. 31.	June 30.	
(Three ciphers omitted.)				
	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.	Franks.
13.. French Rentes.....	26,039	13,378	22,032	—1,346
10.. City of Paris bonds 1,994		1,735	1,688	— 047
12.. Cred. Foncier bds. 4,912		4,384	4,203	— 181
5.. Var. Mtge. bonds... 1,292		723	699	— 024
12.. Bank shares..... 1,537		3,807	3,878	+ 071
11.. Railway shares ... 1,367		3,316	3,301	— 015
43.. Railway bonds ... 18,621		15,384	14,830	— 554
34.. Industrial shares... 1,054		2,846	2,559	— 287
22.. Industrial bonds... 698		687	653	— 034
162	57,534	56,290	53,843	—2,417

It is claimed that no such heavy depreciation has ever before occurred over a period of six months. Besides, the earlier figures—those for December, 1912—were taken when the state of war in the Balkans had already existed for three months. Between October last and now the total loss in aggregate value for the same securities is well over 3,000,000, 000 francs.

ENGLISH RAILWAY REPORTS

Under a New Law, the Public Can Only Guess, Till the Year Ends

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

LONDON, July 26.—The market in our home railway securities is trying to get used to a new order of things. Under the new Railway Accounts act, accounts are made once instead of twice a year. Instead of having now a full statement of receipts, expenses, and profits for the first half of the year, and the announcement of a final dividend therefore, all we hear is a bare announcement of an interim dividend. We can add up gross receipts for the half year from weekly traffic statements, but we must wait until the end of the year to know how much of them is profit. The interim dividends being announced are considered disappointing, but of course the companies will not distribute all that they may reasonably hope ultimately to distribute by way of an interim distribution. It is common prudence to keep as much as possible in hand until the final balance is struck, in case anything happens. There is some reason to suppose that the interim dividends are being calculated on the basis of the average distribution for the first half of the year during the last ten years. It is beyond doubt that the railways are having a magnificent year.

NEW YORK'S RISE EXCITES SUSPICION

London Would Be Pained to Find It Due to a Speculative Coup

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

LONDON, July 26.—The rise in the price of American stocks of late has been viewed with some little suspicion, not to say dislike. We are taught to believe that it is the effect of a professional bull effort in Wall Street. And if it is so, we attribute it to a desire to take the last opportunity to attract the public into a gamble before the season of harvests and dear money puts the lid on the market. Our dislike of the movement is due to the idea that money is already none too easy with you, and that with gold still leaving New York, from time to time, unaccountably enough, for Paris, a rapid increase in speculative bill accounts might create a credit tangle and a sharp reaction which would leave things worse than they started. However, we comfort ourselves with the reflection that if the fundamental state of your money market is, as we suppose it to be, screwed up, any unhealthy inflation in prices will be automatically stopped by a rise in money rates. After all, too, we have perhaps an exaggerated idea of your need for gold. We observe that during the year ended June 30, in spite of the spectacular nature of the gold exports, their excess over imports was only £1,700,000.

French Interest in Our Reforms

It Has Its Selfish Point of View in Regard to the Tariff and Even Concerning Currency Reform

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

PARIS, July 25.—Like the rest of Europe, the Bourse follows attentively the vicissitudes of your various reform proposals. The one on Currency is still in its limbo, as far as its effects go. We shall only notice its influence in some months to come.

All innovations are leaps in the dark. A change that touches the very heart of national life—currency, the individual's faith in the Nation's solvency—is too delicate a matter to allow of a forecast being made. We cannot judge from now and here how your new dollar, and the safety behind it, will be looked upon by your own men. Neither can we say whether its advent will be followed by a readjustment of New York exchange abroad to a new foreign valuation. You abandon now an old system which, though very rigid in its bounds, was universally recognized as quite sound. Are you sacrificing any of its old solidity for the sake of increasing elasticity? We shall see that later on.

On tariff reform, which is more advanced in its progress, French criticism is clearer and more to the point.

The French Government is urged to exact a definite solution of two burning questions before entering into negotiations for the new tariff. These old grievances are the protection of trade marks and the true interpretation of the "most favored nation" clause.

The lapses of your legislation on trade marks are well known. France had to obtain a temporary safe conduct for all that was exhibited by its manufacturers in American world's fairs, and, at St. Louis, French commissioners had no end of trouble to persuade the American administration that a German make of very coarse tapestry should not claim the exclusive rights to the famous name of our "Gobelins."

When the American delegates came a few months ago to invite French collaboration for the 1915 San Francisco exhibition, both the President of the Chamber of Commerce and M. Barthou, then Minister of Justice, reserved France's answer until such day as a perfect guarantee should be given by the United States that French exhibitors' marks and privileges would no longer be infringed.

The "most favored nation" clause confers on the country which benefits by it an absolute right to profit automatically and without any revision of its treaties, by all reductions granted subsequently to any other power, irrespective of any consideration which the said other power may have given in exchange. This is the European meaning, universally accepted. Mr. George Gerald, French Commissioner General at the St. Louis exhibition, says that America has strived, for the last twenty years, to have this conception set aside. The United States, he says, maintains that a "most favored nation" must grant consideration similar to the one given by the third power, in order to enjoy the third power's new privilege. This would call, necessarily, for an endless revision of tariffs all around every time that one of them is waived in favor of one country, a thing so cumbersome as to become almost impossible.

With the awful example of American attempts to overthrow the Hay-Pauncefote treaty on Panama affairs and of California's attacks on the Japano-American agreements, French business magnates think that the two open questions as above should receive adequate and definite settlement before any other tariff negotiations between this Government and that of the United States.

From tariff reductions, the very nature of our exports will not allow us to benefit greatly. Our neighbors sending to you cheaper goods of more general use will find reductions more encouraging. But, later, when in consequence of the trade expansion which is expected to follow tariff reform, America will sail forth to conquer European markets, those neighbors will be first affected. The very reasons that now handicap our exports: their exclusiveness—dearness and superfluity—will protect us from competition at home or near home. Parisian articles owe their qualities to specific conditions which cannot be created at will. We cannot imagine an American smart woman buying now her hats from Vienna or Berlin because they cost less there—neither can we think of Parisian women—in years to come—getting their wardrobes from Chicago or Boston for economy's sake.

Barometrics

NO particularly significant barometrical developments occurred last week. Perhaps the most interesting one was the increase in the reserves of New York banks and trust companies. Commercial money rates throughout the country remain at the very highest peak of the year, though call money at New York showed no change. THE ANNALIST Index Number declined a point, notwithstanding the fact that salt pork rose to a price higher than it had ever reached before, except in 1910, when it was at approximately the same level. The average net yield of ten savings bank bonds fell off a trifle, showing that the trend of the high-class securities is still upward. The most important movements in basic commodity prices were those of pig iron, which dropped to a new low price for the year, and copper, which advanced sharply. The others are moving very lazily. Commercial failures for the week were considerably smaller than those of the week before, but are still much above the average.

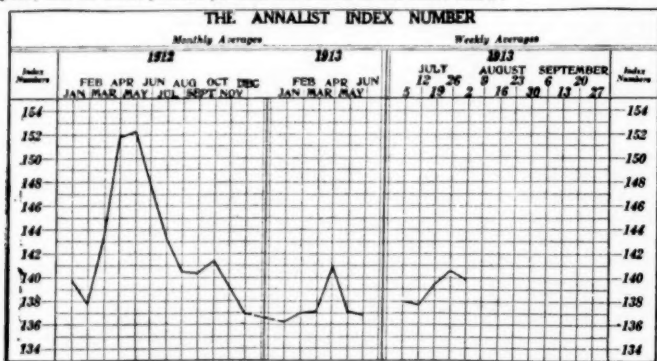
THE ANNALIST INDEX NUMBER

An index number is a means of showing fluctuations in the average price of a group of commodities. The Annalist Index Number shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget. It is a consumer's Index Number, more sensitive than the Government's Index Number, or any other.

Commodity.	Av. Price for the Ten Yrs. 1890-99. (The Base.)	Last Week's Mean Price.	Relation to the 1890-99 Base Price. (Per Cent.)
Steers	\$5.3263	\$8.60	161.6
Hogs	4.4123	9.10	206.2
Sheep	4.4081	5.25	119.0
Beef, fresh .....	.0771	.1275	165.3
Mutton, dressed .....	.0754	.0975	129.3
Beef, salt	8.0166	18.25	227.6
Pork, salt	11.6332	23.625	203.0
Bacon .....	.0675	.138125	204.6
Codfish, salt	5.7530	8.00	139.0
Lard .....	.0654	.11625	177.7
Potatoes .....	.4961	.825	165.2
Beans	1.6089	2.46	147.3
Flour, rye	3.3171	3.6875	111.1
Flour, wheat, Spring	4.2972	4.70	109.4
Flour, wheat, Winter	3.8450	4.125	107.2
Cornmeal	1.0169	1.375	135.2
Rice .....	.0561	.056875	101.3
Oats .....	.2688	.41	152.5
Apples, evaporated .....	.0847	.07375	87.0
Prunes .....	.0774	.06875	88.8
Butter, creamery .....	.2242	.265	118.1
Butter, dairy .....	.2024	.25625	126.6
Cheese .....	.0987	.13875	140.5
Coffee .....	.1313	.065625	72.8
Sugar, granulated .....	.04727	.046	97.3

Index Number, the average relative price of 25 commodities.... 139.8

THE ANNALIST Index Number started in 1890 at 113.4, fell to 79.9 in 1896, and was 142.9 for the year 1912. Its course during 1912 by months, its tendency since the first of this year, and its exact present position are shown in the chart below:



GAUGES OF PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY

	Copper and Iron Produced		Year 1912.		Year 1911.
	June, 1913.	June, 1912.	June, 1912.	June, 1912.	June, 1911.
Tons of pig iron.....	2,628,565	2,440,745	29,383,490	23,316,711	
Pounds of copper.....	121,860,853	122,315,240	1,581,920,244	1,431,938,338	

	American Copper Consumed		Calendar Year.		1911.
	1913.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1911.
At home, lbs.....	68,452,571	66,146,229	819,665,948	709,611,605	
Exported, lbs.....	68,067,901	61,449,650	746,396,452	754,902,233	
Total, lbs.....	136,520,472	127,595,879	1,566,062,400	1,464,513,838	

	Cotton Movement and Consumption		(N. Y. Cotton Exchange Official Report.)		—Sept. 1 to Latest Date—		Last Year.	Last Year.
	Past Week.	Same Week in 1912.	Past Week.	Same Week in 1912.	Past Week.	Same Week in 1912.	Past Week.	Same Week in 1912.
Cotton, "into sight," bales..	15,394	12,224	13,555,206	15,821,134				
American mill takings.....	26,574	29,165	5,196,994	5,461,531				
World's takings*	133,295	150,632	13,594,151	15,062,035				

*Of cotton grown in America.

	Rate of Productive Activity		—End of May—		1912.
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1912.
Daily pig iron capacity, tons..	88,020	81,411	89,220	81,435	
U. S. Steel's orders, tons.....	5,807,317	5,807,685	6,324,322	5,750,983	

	Building Permits		—May, 85 Cities—		1912.
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1912.
June, 138 Cities.....	\$77,085,083	\$89,585,794	\$61,123,003	\$70,592,409	

FINANCE

	Past Week.	Week before.	Year to date.	Same period in 1912
Sales of stocks, shares..	1,339,699	1,616,357	51,425,877	77,726,777
Aver. price of 50 stocks {	High 70.24	High 69.76	High 79.10	High 83.76
	Low 68.83	Low 67.86	Low 63.09	Low 75.24
Sales of bonds.....	\$8,146,500	\$9,444,500	\$319,128,300	\$461,526,500
Average net yield of ten savings bank bonds..	4.295%	4.315%	4.24%	*4.10%
New security issues....	\$13,698,600	\$18,600,000	\$1,219,045,887	\$1,442,268,470
Refunding		14,000,500	251,711,000	128,549,550
†Mean yield this year to date.			*Average yield for 1912.	

MEASURES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Bank Clearings

	The past week. P.C.	The week before. P.C.	The year to date. P.C.	1912.	1911.
1913	\$2,943,659,326 — 3.5	\$2,917,154,118 + 4.3	\$101,294,777,573 — 0.5		
1912	3,050,214,787 + 2.1	2,797,276,247 — 4.0	101,726,751,270 + 4.6		
1911	2,988,552,570 + 7.6	2,913,776,557 — 3.4	95,428,957,885 — 1.0		
1910	2,775,301,633 + 1.2	3,015,523,514 + 0.5	96,458,258,195 + 1.8		
1909	2,742,035,638 + 22.8	2,999,239,927 + 20.5	94,746,408,123 + 28.2		
1908	2,241,950,070 — 16.0	2,484,783,968 — 2.7	73,918,447,819 — 18.1		
1907	2,666,889,837 — 5.2	2,552,086,323 — 0.6	90,787,973,594 — 3.1		

Number of Idle Cars

	July 15, 1913.	June 30, 1913.	June 14, 1913.	Nov. 7, 1912.	July 18, 1912.	July 20, 1912.	July 21, 1912.
All freight cars.....	69,405	63,704	63,927	*51,169	68,922	149,102	134,584
*Net shortage of cars.				†Date of busiest use of cars in the year.			

Gross Rail Earnings

	*Third Week In July.	†Second Week In July.	‡All June.	§All May.
This year	\$9,457,073	\$9,073,299	\$121,804,981	\$56,259,465
Same last year.....	8,868,803	8,358,008	114,135,112	50,768,776
Gain or loss.....	+\$588,270	+\$715,291	+\$7,669,869	+\$5,490,689
	+6.6%	+5.8%	+6.7%	+10.8%

*30 roads. †32 roads. ‡40 roads. §46 roads.

THE CREDIT POSITION

Cost of Money

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Since Jan. 1.	—Same Week—	1912.	1911.
Call loans in New York. 2 @ 2½	2 @ 2½	2 @ 2½	7 1	2 @ 3	2 @ 2½	
Commercial discounts:						
New York	6 @ 6½	6 @ 6½	6½ 4	4½ @ 5	4 @ 4½	
Chicago	7 @ 7½	7 @ 7½	7½ 4½	6	5½	
Philadelphia	6 @ 6½	6 @ 6½	6½ 4½	4½ @ 5	3½ @ 4½	
Boston	6½ @ 6½	6 @ 6½	6½ 4½	4½ @ 5½	3½ @ 4½	
Kansas City.....	8	8	8	8	8	
Minneapolis.....	6 @ 7	6 @ 7	7 6	6	6	
New Orleans.....	7 @ 8	7 @ 8	8 6	6 @ 8	6 @ 8	

New York Banking Position

(Both Banks and Trust Companies, Average Figures.)

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash.	Reserve.
Last week.....	\$1,918,290,000	\$1,782,283,000	\$433,363,000	24.31%
Week before	1,925,400,000	1,790,724,000	431,505,000	24.09%
Same week, 1912.....	2,041,422,000	1,911,019,000	449,827,000	23.54%
This year's high.....	1,999,530,000	1,855,320,000	443,700,000	25.12%
on week ended.....	Feb. 8.	Feb. 8.	June 28.	June 21.
This year's low.....	1,858,698,000	1,697,891,000	392,750,000	23.13%
on week ended.....	Jan. 4.	Jan. 4.	Jan. 4.	Jan. 4.

Reserves of All National Banks

Loans and discounts, cash, and the ratio of cash to loans of all the national banks of the country at the time of the Controller's call have been (in round millions):

	June 4, 1913.	Apr. 4, 1913.	Feb. 4, 1913.	June 4, 1912.	June 7, 1912.	June 23, 1912.	July 15, 1912.	May 29, 1912.
Loans & discounts..	\$6,143	\$6,178	\$6,125	\$5,954	\$5,611	\$5,430	\$5,036	\$4,631
Cash	915	888	933	945	895	821	886	849
P.c. of cash to loans.	14.9	14.4	15.2	15.9	15.1	15.1	17.6	14.9

A Week's Commercial Failures

	Week Ended July 31.		Week Ended July 24.		Week Ended Aug. 1, '12.	
	To-tal.	Over \$5,000.	To-tal.	Over \$5,000.	To-tal.	Over \$5,000.
East	104	43	117	43	109	48
South	78	18	84	26	75	30
West	50	21	61	23	65	23
Pacific	24	10	36	12	42	7
United States	256	92	298	104	291	108
Canada	30	12	29	17	24	5

Failures by Months

	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	May, 1912.
Number	1,145	1,246	1,006	1,204
Liabilities	\$20,767,625	\$16,863,804	\$12,847,711	\$15,277,462

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

	Year 1912-13.	Year 1911-12.
Exports	\$2,465,761,910	\$2,204,322,409
Imports	1,812,621,160	1,653,264,934
Balance	\$653,140,750	\$551,057,475

Imports and Exports at New York

	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Latest week.....	\$14,144,568	\$13,055,416	\$19,833,492	\$20,452,859
Year to date.....	\$35,788,126	\$49,074,239	\$47,868,517	\$58,684,311

WEEK'S PRICES OF BASIC COMMODITIES

	Current Price.	Range since Jan. 1.	Mean Price other years.	Mean price of 1912.	Mean price of 1911.
Cement: Portland, dom.: per 400-lb. bbl.	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.315	1.461
Copper: Lake, per pound.....	.1525	.1775	.1450	.16125	.1597
Cotton: Spot, middling upland, per lb..	.1210	.1340	.1170	.1255	.144
Hemlock: Base price per 1,000 feet.....	24.50	24.50	23.00	23.75	21.65
Hides: Packer No. 1, Native, per pound..	.185	.19	.1650	.1775	.175
Petroleum: Crude, per bbl.....	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.25	1.87
Pig iron: Bessemer, at Pitts., per ton.....	18.15	16.40	17.25	15.94	15.71
Rubber: Up-river, fine, per pound.....	.54	1.08	.78	.88	1.31
Silk: Raw, Italian, classical, per pound..	4.45	4.45	3.90	4.175	3.84
Steel billets, at Pittsburgh, per ton.....	27.00	28.50	26.50	27.50	22.38
Wool: Ohio X, per pound.....	.26	.30	.26	.28	.29

Money and Finance

SOME observers of the money situation say that they saw last week a very healthy sign of improvement in the market for commercial credits and loans. Rates did not ease any. If anything they stiffened a bit, on time loans and commercial paper, but the latter was last week offered more freely and more freely taken. It was reported that institutions were buying that had not taken any commercial paper for some time. It is regarded as quite natural that Secretary McAdoo's offer to accept this paper from banks as deposits against the \$50,000,000 deposits offered by the Government will stimulate the market, and may have effect on rates. New York's banks at the end of the week were increasing loans and decreasing cash and deposits.

Clearing House Institutions

	Actual Condition	Saturday Morning, Aug. 2	
	Banks.	Trust Cos.	All Members.
Loans	\$1,354,348,000	\$564,888,000	\$1,919,236,000
Deposits	1,362,061,000	417,631,000	1,779,692,000
Cash	363,339,000	66,029,000	429,368,000
Reserve	26.67%	15.81%	24.12%
Surplus	22,823,750	3,384,350	26,208,100
Circulation	46,956,000		46,956,000

	Changes from Previous Week		
Loans	—\$4,057,000	+\$6,947,000	+\$2,890,000
Deposits	—10,227,000	+ 3,169,000	— 7,058,000
Cash	— 5,922,000	+ 1,891,000	— 4,031,000
Reserve	— 0.23%	+ 0.34%	— 0.13%
Surplus	— 3,365,250	+ 1,415,650	— 1,949,600
Circulation	+ 166,000		+ 166,000

	Daily Average Condition	During Week	
Loans	\$1,354,958,000	\$563,332,000	\$1,918,290,000
Deposits	1,369,897,000	412,386,000	1,782,283,000
Cash	370,340,000	63,023,000	433,363,000
Reserve	27.03%	15.28%	24.31%
Surplus	27,865,750	1,165,100	29,030,850
Circulation	46,803,000		46,803,000

	Changes from Previous Week		
Loans	—\$8,148,000	+\$1,038,000	—\$7,110,000
Deposits	— 6,479,000	— 1,962,000	— 8,441,000
Cash	+ 1,764,000	+ 94,000	+ 1,858,000
Reserve	+ 0.26%	+ 0.10%	+ 0.22%
Surplus	+ 3,383,750	+ 388,300	+ 3,772,050
Circulation	+ 120,000		+ 120,000

Loans, Deposits, and Cash Compared

Taking the Clearing House banks alone, because the trust companies have no Clearing House record back of 1911, the items, loans, deposits, and cash compare with corresponding weeks of other years thus:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash.
1913	\$1,354,958,000	\$1,369,897,000	\$370,340,000
1912	1,389,468,000	1,429,220,000	376,586,000
1911	1,388,484,000	1,423,488,000	369,877,000
1910	1,308,192,400	1,230,753,600	356,729,800
1909	1,350,661,200	1,426,873,600	390,997,800
1908	1,273,230,900	1,365,401,300	400,433,900
1907	1,126,950,700	1,099,302,400	282,298,800
1906	1,077,191,700	1,076,599,300	283,272,500

BANK CLEARINGS

For the week ended Saturday noon. Reported by Telegraph to THE ANNALIST

	—Thirty-first Week—	—Thirty-one Weeks—	Year's
	1913.	1912.	Change.
Central reserve cities:			P. C.
New York	\$1,664,269,954	\$1,748,054,086	\$57,703,325,206
Chicago	290,771,197	280,064,034	9,545,391,494
St. Louis	68,612,904	68,171,538	2,424,050,343
Total 3 c.r. cities	\$2,023,654,145	\$2,096,289,658	\$69,672,777,043
Reserve cities:			
Baltimore	\$36,243,912	\$38,995,738	\$1,202,638,739
Boston	137,742,003	153,511,882	4,980,307,471
Cincinnati	23,023,750	21,645,100	708,459,900
Cleveland	25,302,049	22,794,401	703,204,948
Denver	6,493,318	8,122,740	279,696,522
Detroit	24,281,004	26,740,720	767,137,017
Kan. City, Mo.	53,523,533	49,787,252	1,633,136,806
Los Angeles	18,930,110	19,550,384	747,610,306
Louisville	12,131,769	14,684,692	441,016,286
Minneapolis	17,776,694	16,412,684	676,441,608
New Orleans	14,111,216	16,713,814	559,318,233
Omaha	16,696,658	15,047,067	521,879,426
Philadelphia	161,528,879	150,947,686	5,122,957,972
Pittsburgh	53,953,348	53,537,444	1,802,919,977
St. Paul	9,790,460	9,227,734	300,979,371
San Francisco	43,977,968	49,927,419	1,497,060,976
Seattle	12,031,584	10,641,280	375,761,361
Total 17 reserve cities	\$967,508,225	\$978,288,012	\$22,470,526,956
Grand total	\$2,991,252,370	\$2,775,178,580	\$92,143,303,999

RECAPITULATION

The thirty-first week of this year compares with the thirty-first week of last year as follows:	
Three central reserve cities.....	Decrease \$73,236,423 or 3.5%
Seventeen reserve cities.....	Decrease 10,089,787 or 1.8%
Total twenty cities, representing 91% of all reported clearings.....	Decrease 83,326,210 or 3.0%
The elapsed thirty-one weeks of this year compare with the corresponding thirty-one weeks of last year as follows:	
Three central reserve cities.....	Decrease \$672,229,091 or 1.0%
Seventeen reserve cities.....	Increase 609,303,899 or 2.8%
Total twenty cities, representing 91% of all reported clearings.....	Decrease 62,865,792 or 0.1%

MEMBERS OF CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures

	Capital and Profits.	Loans and Discounts.	Legal and Deposits.	Legals and Specie.	Reserve P. C.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.....	\$6,280,100	\$20,579,000	\$18,150,000	\$4,723,000	26.0
Bank of Manh. Co.....	6,806,800	30,250,000	24,600,000	9,736,000	28.1
Mechanics' Nat. Bank.....	4,178,300	20,296,000	20,357,000	5,280,000	26.0
Merch. & Metals Nat. Bank.....	14,873,700	56,467,000	55,378,000	16,018,000	28.9
Bank of America.....	7,938,100	24,186,000	23,154,000	5,806,000	25.1
National City Bank.....	55,516,100	188,737,000	192,088,000	59,096,000	31.1
Chemical National Bank.....	10,410,400	28,911,000	25,318,000	6,461,000	25.5
Merch. Exch. Nat. Bank.....	1,128,800	6,539,000	6,383,000	1,559,000	24.4
Nat. B. & Drovers' Bank.....	427,200	2,001,000	1,847,000	504,000	27.3
Greenwich Bank.....	1,547,200	8,904,000	10,012,000	2,543,000	25.4
Am. Exch. Nat. Bank.....	9,536,400	43,350,000	42,132,000	11,328,000	26.9
Nat. Bank of Commerce.....	41,526,400	133,784,000	108,421,000	27,327,000	25.2
Pacific Bank.....	1,475,400	4,750,000	4,515,000	1,283,000	28.4
Chat. & Phe. Nat. Bank.....	3,392,500	18,930,000	19,121,000	4,444,000	25.3
People's Bank.....	675,500	2,038,000	2,281,000	584,000	25.6
Hanover National Bank.....	17,536,600	70,720,000	70,725,000	19,447,000	25.4
Citizens' Cent. Nat. Bank.....	4,844,800	22,454,000	20,096,000	5,426,000	25.8
National Nassau Bank.....	1,466,900	10,731,000	11,000,000	3,128,000	26.3
Market & Fulton Nat. Bank.....	2,925,200	8,985,000	8,825,000	2,312,000	26.2
Metropolitan Bank.....	3,817,200	13,602,000	14,297,000	3,600,000	25.6
Corn Exchange Bank.....	8,906,000	52,427,000	61,799,000	15,824,000	26.0
Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank.....	9,400,900	26,510,000	23,773,000	5,973,000	25.1
Nat. Park Bank.....	19,134,600	85,976,000	87,862,000	22,702,000	25.9
East River Nat. Bank.....	317,200	1,383,000	1,590,000	413,000	28.0
Fourth National Bank.....	10,048,100	30,108,000	30,480,000	7,084,000	26.2
Second National Bank.....	3,701,500	13,751,000	12,520,000	3,104,000	24.9
First National Bank.....	22,020,200	111,191,000	102,128,000	26,097,000	26.1
Irving National Bank.....	7,299,800	35,267,000	35,465,000	9,131,000	25.8
Bowery Bank.....	1,025,400	3,212,000	3,288,000	830,000	25.3
N. Y. Co. National Bank.....	2,512,700	8,406,000	8,155,000	1,979,000	23.7
German-American Bank.....	1,433,900	3,989,000	3,808,000	1,083,000	28.4
Chase National Bank.....	15,263,500	93,078,000	110,686,000	33,110,000	30.0
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	2,373,200	12,064,000	14,404,000	3,573,000	26.9
German Exchange Bank.....	1,015,500	3,589,000	3,408,000	832,000	24.4
Germania Bank.....	1,234,600	5,062,000	5,706,000	1,434,000	24.8
Lincoln National Bank.....	2,742,100	14,158,000	14,782,000	4,225,000	28.6
Garfield National Bank.....	2,293,100	9,119,000	9,142,000	2,227,000	24.3
Fifth National Bank.....	746,100	3,966,000	4,085,000	998,000	24.4
Bank of the Metropolis.....	3,211,600	11,998,000	11,589,000	2,904,000	25.1
West Side Bank.....	1,042,100	3,879,000	4,515,000	1,159,000	25.7
Seaboard National Bank.....	3,439,100	22,793,000	27,062,000	7,536,000	27.9
Liberty National Bank.....	3,745,500	24,059,000	26,505,000	6,715,000	25.3
N. Y. Produce Exch. Bank.....	1,890,300	8,883,000	10,285,000	2,389,000	25.1
State Bank.....	1,587,700	18,441,000	23,837,000	6,046,000	25.1
Security Bank.....	1,423,400	12,052,000	14,412,000	3,638,000	25.2
Coal & Iron Nat. Bank.....	1,543,700	6,422,000	6,453,000	1,653,000	26.1
Union Exch. Nat. Bank.....	1,994,100	9,149,000	9,071,000	2,268,000	23.4
Nassau Nat. Bank, B'klyn.....	1,153,700	7,212,000	5,893,000	1,455,000	24.9
All banks, average.....	\$340,783,200	\$1,354,958,000	\$1,369,897,000	\$370,340,000	27.0
Actual total, Sat. A. M.....	\$340,783,200	\$1,354,348,000	\$1,362,061,000	\$363,339,000	26.7

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures

	Capital and Profits.	Loans and Discounts.	Legal and Deposits.	Legals and Specie.	Recognized and Reserve.
Brooklyn Trust Co.....	\$5,071,500	\$23,833,000	\$18,742,000	\$2,015,000	\$2,070,000
Bankers Trust Co.....	24,874,300	117,173,000	90,989,000	13,741,000	19,394,000
U. S. Mort. & Trust Co.....	6,455,200	36,502,000	30,380,000	4,500,000	4,762,000
Astor Trust Co.....	2,458,400	18,252,000	12,538,000	1,896,000	2,572,000
Title Guar. & Trust Co.....	16,355,100	32,617,000	19,333,000	2,946,000	4,524,000
Guaranty Trust Co.....	33,863,500	153,680,000	104,723,000	16,422,000	20,904,000
Fidelity Trust Co.....	2,324,000	7,324,000	5,503,000	833,000	781,000
Law, Title In. & Trust Co.....	9,776,200	16,773,000	11,066,000	1,708,000	1,278,000
Colum. Knick. Trust Co.....	9,165,400	46,799,000	37,199,000	5,567,000	4,701,000
People's Trust Co.....	2,529,500	15,325,000	14,046,000	2,008,000	2,050,000
New York Trust Co.....	14,939,200	43,414,000	29,272,000	4,496,000	3,323,000
Franklin Trust Co.....	2,180,500	8,962,000	7,203,000	1,112,000	963,000
Lincoln Trust Co.....	1,512,100	9,833,000	8,424,000	1,274,000	947,000
Metropolitan Trust Co.....	8,114,000	21,560,000	12,232,000	1,547,000	1,908,000
Broadway Trust Co.....	1,556,300	11,279,000	10,696,000	1,633,000	1,035,000
Total average.....	\$141,195,200	\$563,332,000	\$412,386,000	\$93,023,000	\$72,348,000
Actual total, Sat. A. M.....	\$141,195,200	\$564,888,000	\$417,631,000	\$90,029,000	\$68,462,000

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Money rates at New York during the week were as follows: On call, 2@2½ per cent., renewal rate 2½; 60 days, 3¼@4¼ per cent.; 90 days, 4½@5 per cent.; six months, 5½@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange ranged from \$4.8645@4.8685 for demand, \$4.8295@4.8325 for 60 days, and \$4.8690@4.8725 for cables. Exchange on New York at domestic centres ruled thus:

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	San Francisco.
July 28.....	par	par	20c discount	60c premium
July 29.....	par	par	20c discount	60c premium
July 30.....	par	5c premium	30c discount	50c premium
July 31.....	par	par	25c discount	50c premium
August 1.....	par	5c discount	10c discount	50c premium
August 2.....	par	5c premium	10c discount	50c premium

EUROPEAN BANKS LAST WEEK

BANK OF ENGLAND			
	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£39,286,660	£40,722,839	£40,160,350
Reserve	28,047,000	29,088,909	28,376,395
Notes reserve	26,336,000	27,731,185	27,206,560
Reserve to liabilities.....	53% %	48% %	54% %
Circulation	29,858,000	30,093,930	30,233,955
Public deposits.....	10,936,000	17,973,473	7,970,533
Other deposits.....	40,820,000	41,802,409	44,059,971
Government securities.....	12,756,000	13,982,472	14,967,286
Other securities.....	29,191,000	34,757,797	26,716,810

BANK OF FRANCE			
	1913.	1912.	1911.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Gold	3,362,222,000	3,286,700,000	3,178,025,000
Silver	627,426,000	801,775,000	849,425,000
Circulation	5,714,287,000	5,239,677,825	5,195,347,165
General deposits.....	657,423,000	647,924,468	614,645,235
Bills discounted.....	1,820,439,000	1,801,263,865	1,253,712,421
Treasury deposits.....	388,073,000	290,807,891	193,009,095
Advances	725,000,000	665,499,756	643,288,124

BANK OF GERMANY			
	1913.	1912.	1911.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Gold and silver.....	1,387,593,000	1,261,460,000	1,171,640,000
Loans and discounts.....	1,101,423,000	1,158,440,000	946,820,000
Circulation	1,948,728,000	1,742,600,000	1,586,920,000

The Stock Market

LIKE the case of many a convalescent patient, the ups and downs of the stock market last week were for the big part due to general pervading conditions in the whole situation, even if there were two or three special happenings that visibly affected it. There was the reduction in the Illinois Central dividend, which caused the whole railroad list to average a gross swing of nearly two points downward from the high point on Monday, and to register a net week's decline of nearly a point. There was then the favorable Steel report, which helped things everywhere, and probably had something to do with the fact that industrials showed no net change, on the average, for the week. There was the flurry in corn, on talk of damage to this wealth-producing crop. There was a disturbing exchange of left-hand compliments between Washington and Wall Street. There was betterment in the commercial loan market. All these had varying effect, but after the week ended it looked as if the whole week's market, generalized, had moved more on account of internal "technical" reasons: that it had been somewhat overbought in the hopeful rise of the week before, and was pathologically inclined a bit to dullness and reaction, which occurred in a mild way. But the market appeared convalescent still.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of the two groups of stocks combined: 1913.

RAILROADS					
	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Changes.
Saturday, July 26.....	82.03	81.73	80.98	81.89	+ .13
Monday, July 28.....	82.73	82.09	82.41	82.40	+ .51
Tuesday, July 29.....	82.50	82.05	82.27	82.36	— .04
Wednesday, July 30.....	82.58	81.53	82.05	81.74	— .62
Thursday, July 31.....	81.96	81.43	81.69	81.51	— .23
Friday, Aug. 1.....	81.54	80.89	81.21	81.05	— .46
Saturday, Aug. 2.....	81.06	80.90	80.98	81.01	— .04
INDUSTRIALS					
Saturday, July 26.....	57.10	56.85	56.97	56.98	+ .02
Monday, July 28.....	57.15	57.23	57.49	57.49	+ .51
Tuesday, July 29.....	57.63	57.17	57.40	57.35	— .14
Wednesday, July 30.....	57.60	57.02	57.31	57.17	— .18
Thursday, July 31.....	57.50	57.05	57.27	57.18	+ .01
Friday, Aug. 1.....	57.26	56.89	57.07	57.01	— .17
Saturday, Aug. 2.....	56.96	56.77	56.86	56.95	— .06
COMBINED AVERAGE					
Saturday, July 26.....	69.56	69.29	69.42	69.43	+ .07
Monday, July 28.....	70.24	69.66	69.95	69.94	+ .51
Tuesday, July 29.....	70.06	69.61	69.83	69.85	— .09
Wednesday, July 30.....	70.09	69.27	69.68	69.45	— .40
Thursday, July 31.....	69.73	69.24	69.48	69.34	— .11
Friday, Aug. 1.....	69.40	68.89	69.14	69.03	— .31
Saturday, Aug. 2.....	69.01	68.83	68.92	68.98	— .05
THIS YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE					
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	
Railroads.....	90.68	91.41 Jan. 9	75.92 June 10	81.01	
Industrials.....	66.76	67.08 Jan. 2	50.27 June 10	56.95	
Combined average.....	78.72	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.98	
YEAR'S RANGE IN 1912					
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	
Railroads.....	91.43 Jan. 2	97.28 Oct. 4	88.39 Dec. 16	90.27 Dec. 31	
Industrials.....	64.00 Jan. 2	74.50 Sep. 30	61.74 Feb. 1	66.13 Dec. 31	
Combined aver.....	77.51 Jan. 2	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.10 Dec. 31	
YEAR'S RANGE IN 1911					
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	
Railroads.....	91.79 Jan. 3	99.61 June 26	84.40 Sep. 28	91.37 Dec. 30	
Industrials.....	62.05 Jan. 3	60.76 June 5	54.75 Sep. 25	63.83 Dec. 30	
Combined aver.....	77.37 Jan. 3	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.00 Dec. 30	

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS

Week Ended Aug. 2, 1913			
STOCKS (Shares.)			
	1913.	1912.	1911.
Monday.....	291,994	213,366	121,883
Tuesday.....	228,521	129,086	171,896
Wednesday.....	327,417	308,563	450,583
Thursday.....	260,775	547,998	411,925
Friday.....	167,560	419,028	741,412
Saturday.....	63,432	194,925	561,190
Total week.....	1,339,699	1,812,966	2,458,889
Year to date.....	61,425,877	77,726,777	61,418,457
BONDS (Par Value.)			
Monday.....	\$1,603,000	\$1,569,500	\$1,992,500
Tuesday.....	1,560,500	1,677,500	1,670,000
Wednesday.....	1,832,000	1,908,500	2,619,500
Thursday.....	1,461,000	2,177,500	2,003,000
Friday.....	1,262,500	2,220,000	2,331,500
Saturday.....	427,500	1,402,500	1,132,500
Total week.....	\$8,146,500	\$10,955,500	\$11,749,000
Year to date.....	\$319,128,300	\$461,526,500	\$536,251,000
In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:			
	Aug. 3, '12.	Aug. 2, '13.	Decrease.
Railroad and miscel. stocks.....	1,812,961	1,339,696	473,265
Bank stocks.....	5	3	2
Mining stocks.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad and miscel. bonds.....	\$10,393,500	\$7,309,500	\$3,084,000
Government bonds.....	80,000	508,500	*428,500
State bonds.....	33,000	25,000	8,000
City bonds.....	251,000	303,500	*52,500
Total, all bonds.....	\$10,955,500	\$8,146,500	\$2,809,000

*Increase.

FINANCIAL CHRONOLOGY

Monday, July 28

Stock market active and strong until near the close, when a part of the advance is lost. Money on call, 2½@2¼ per cent. Demand sterling unchanged at \$4.8685.

Tuesday, July 29

Stock market irregular, closing at a recovery from early heaviness. Net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ended June 30, \$41,219,813, an increase of \$6,793,012 as compared with the previous quarter, and of \$6,117,548 as compared with the same period last year. Only in 1907 did the second quarter of the year produce better results. Money on call, 2@2½ per cent. Demand sterling declines 20 points, to \$4.8665.

Wednesday, July 30

Stock market reactionary, with a partial recovery at the close. Illinois Central reduces its dividend from 7 to 5 per cent. per annum. National Railways of Mexico suspends dividends on its first preferred stock. Money on call, 2¼@2½ per cent. Demand sterling declines 5 points, to \$4.8660.

Thursday, July 31

Stock market dull and slightly lower. Money on call, 2¼+2½ per cent. Demand sterling 10 points lower, at \$4.8650.

Friday, Aug. 1

Stock market dull and heavy. Announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury will deposit from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in the banks of the South and West to facilitate the handling of the crops. Government cotton crop report gives condition on July 25 as 76.6 per cent. of a normal, compared with 81.8 per cent. on June 25, 1913; 76.5 per cent. on July 25, 1912, and 80.0 per cent. the average on July 25 of the past ten years. Money on call, 2@2½ per cent. Demand sterling advances 10 points, to \$4.8660.

Saturday, Aug. 2

Stock market dull and heavy. Bank statement shows decrease in actual surplus reserve of \$1,949,600.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

July 1 to July 29, 1913.			
Current Receipts:			
	1913.	1912.	
Customs.....	\$24,713,304.10	\$26,028,082.95	
Internal revenue—			
Ordinary.....	23,930,632.77	22,885,794.60	
Corporation tax.....	1,835,568.55	1,331,621.32	
Miscellaneous.....	4,162,611.26	4,529,276.68	
Total cash receipts.....	\$54,642,116.68	\$54,774,775.55	
Pay Warrants Drawn:			
Legislative establishment.....	\$1,192,816.38	\$933,761.83	
Executive office.....	40,402.34	49,412.82	
State Department.....	552,242.62	241,340.86	
Treasury Dept.—Excluding public buildings..	3,937,425.86	3,723,079.60	
Public buildings.....	1,693,953.22	1,639,414.76	
War Department—Military.....	14,568,827.17	11,149,501.71	
Civilian.....	230,088.02	184,625.48	
Rivers and Harbors.....	3,884,625.67	3,599,696.90	
Department of Justice.....	1,357,289.22	565,172.38	
Post Office Dept.—Not incl. "Postal Service".....	194,373.91	138,012.68	
Postal deficiency.....	.....	401,947.60	
Navy Department—Naval.....	12,292,765.60	10,888,463.54	
Civilian.....	72,000.00	68,602.81	
Interior Dept.—Excluding pensions and Indians	4,661,467.44	4,490,988.44	
Pensions.....	14,448,720.23	12,768,990.87	
Indians.....	894,570.20	822,917.76	
Department of Agriculture.....	2,718,969.47	1,919,491.81	
Department of Commerce.....	888,536.46	1,057,840.81	
Department of Labor.....	348,845.11	338,416.46	
Independent offices and commissions.....	310,110.38	2,099,672.43	
District of Columbia.....	2,075,452.29	3,254,279.31	
Interest on the public debt.....	3,213,385.92	.....
Total pay warrants drawn.....	69,576,867.51	60,335,630.86	
Less unexpended balances repaid.....	1,825,248.93	1,358,800.64	
Total pay warrants (net).....	67,751,618.58	58,976,830.22	
Excess of pay warrants (deficit).....	13,109,501.90	4,202,054.67	
Public Debt Receipts:			
Lawful money deposited to retire national bank notes (act July 14, 1890).....	1,437,040.00	1,302,000.00	
Proceeds of Postal Savings bonds.....	1,116,880.00	854,860.00	
Total public debt receipts.....	2,553,920.00	2,156,860.00	
Public Debt Payments:			
National bank notes retired.....	2,759,112.50	2,880,088.00	
U. S. bonds, certificates, and notes paid.....	5,050.00	29,565.00	
Total retirements.....	2,764,162.50	2,909,653.00	
Panama Canal Payments:			
Pay warrants for construction, &c.....	3,213,361.15	4,155,737.48	
Total public debt and Panama Canal pay warrants.....	5,977,523.65	7,065,390.48	
Excess of public debt and Panama Canal pay warrants.....	3,423,603.65	4,908,530.48	
Net excess of all pay warrants.....	16,533,105.55	9,110,585.15	
The Treasury statement of July 29 showed \$196,983,420.77 in available cash in the U. S. Treasury. There was a grand total of \$2,038,293,211.10 in cash assets in the Treasury, including the \$150,000,000 constant gold reserve fund, \$307,240,042 in the general fund (including moneys in banks) and \$1,093,647,169 in gold coin and bullion held in trust against outstanding gold certificates. The Treasurer's credit in national banks amounted to \$56,729,232.			
*Sites, construction, equipment, operation and maintenance.			
COURSE OF FOREIGN SECURITIES			
	Last Sale.	Range for 1913 to Date.	Range for 1912.
Argentine 5s.....	97½	99½@ 96	100 @ 95½
British Consols.....	73½	75½@ 72½	79 3-16@ 72½
Chinese Railway 5s.....	89	92 @ 85	95½@ 90
French Rentes, 3 per cents.....	86.65	89.50@ 83.35	95 @ 88.50
German Imperial 3s.....	72¾	77¾@ 72¾	82 @ 75½
Japanese 4½s.....	88	90¾@ 83¾	93¾@ 89½
Republic of Cuba 5s.....	100	102½@ 99½	104 @ 101½
Russian 4s, Series 2.....	89½	91½@ 88	95 @ 86¾
United States of Mexico 4s.....	85	87½@ 81	94 @ 88

New York Stock Exchange Transactions

Week Ended Aug. 2

Total Sales 1,339,699 Shares

High and low prices for the week may be for odd lots; high and low prices for the year are based on 100-share lots, the official unit.

Range for Year 1912—		Range for Year 1913—		STOCKS.		Amount Capital Stock Listed.		Last Dividend Paid		Per Cent.		Range for Week Ended Aug. 2.		Week's Net Changes.		Sales Week Ended Aug. 2.	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Date.	Date.			Date.		Per-iod.		High.	Low.	Last.			
205	164 1/2	150	Jan. 29	138 1/2	Mar. 13	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	\$12,000,000	June 2, '13	3	..	..	..	..	145	..	..	..
..	..	7 1/2	May 17	5 1/2	July 9	Allis-Chalmers Co., t. r., 5th pd.	19,840,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 1/2	..	..	..
..	..	17	July 28	12 1/2	June 10	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf., t. r., 5th pd.	16,050,000	..	..	..	..	17	16 1/2	17	+ 1	..	400
92 1/2	60	80 1/2	Jan. 2	61 1/2	June 10	Amalgamated Copper Co.	153,887,900	May 26, '13	1 1/2	Q	71 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	..	3/4	..	88,500
63 1/2	54 1/2	57	Jan. 3	44	June 23	Amer. Agricultural Chemical Co.	18,330,900	July 15, '13	1	Q	47	45	45	..	3	..	400
104 1/2	98	99	Jan. 2	92 1/2	June 3	Amer. Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	27,112,700	July 15, '13	1 1/2	Q	..	..	93	..	..	..	..
77	46 1/2	50 1/2	Jan. 2	19 1/2	June 10	American Beet Sugar Co.	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1 1/2	..	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	..	1/2	..	3,200
101 1/2	90	86	Mar. 6	72 1/2	May 20	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	5,000,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	..	..	72 1/2	..	..	..	..
107 1/2	91 1/2	96 1/2	Jan. 4	90	June 7	Amer. Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	4,600,000	June 30, '13	1 1/2	Q	..	..	90	..	..	..	..
160	130	136 1/2	Jan. 6	128	June 10	Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 30, '13	2	Q	130	130	130	..	..	..	100
47 1/2	11 1/2	46 1/2	Jan. 31	21	June 11	American Can Co.	41,233,300	..	..	..	34 1/2	31 1/2	32	..	1 1/2	..	50,700
126 1/2	90 1/2	129 1/2	Jan. 30	80 1/2	June 10	American Can Co. pf.	41,233,300	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	..	3/4	..	3,305
63 1/2	49 1/2	56 1/2	Jan. 2	36 1/2	June 10	American Car & Foundry Co.	30,000,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	..	3/4	..	2,750
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	30,000,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	112	112	112	..	+ 2	..	100
60 1/2	30 1/2	48 1/2	Jan. 6	33 1/2	July 2	American Cities	16,264,700	..	..	..	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	..	..	..	200
84 1/2	75 1/2	78 1/2	Jan. 2	60 1/2	June 28	American Cities pf.	20,553,500	July 1, '13	3	SA	66	65 1/2	65 1/2	..	3/4	..	300
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	..	..	75	..	..	..	..
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	American Coal Products	10,639,300	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	82	81	82	..	..	..	14
114	108 1/2	109 1/2	Jan. 15	105	July 23	American Coal Products pf.	2,500,000	July 15, '13	1 1/2	Q	110	100	100	..	..	..	..
60 1/2	45 1/2	57 1/2	Jan. 2	33 1/2	June 12	American Cotton Oil Co.	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2 1/2	..	42 1/2	38 1/2	41 1/2	..	+ 3 1/2	..	5,360
99 1/2	95	98	May 6	93 1/2	June 17	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	10,198,600	June 2, '13	3	SA	..	..	93 1/2	..	..	..	..
220	160	166	Feb. 8	142 1/2	July 30	American Express Co.	18,000,000	July 1, '13	3	Q	145 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	..	..	..	310
7 1/2	3	5 1/2	Jan. 8	3 1/2	July 9	American Hide & Leather Co.	11,274,100	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	1/2	..	200
34	20	28 1/2	Feb. 10	15 1/2	June 10	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	22 1/2	22	22	..	..	..	200
30 1/2	18	27 1/2	Apr. 4	17	June 10	American Ice Securities Co.	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1 1/2	..	24 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	..	..	..	3,210
17 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2	Jan. 31	6 1/2	June 10	American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	..	..	..	9 1/2	9	9	..	..	..	1,000
43	30	31 1/2	Jan. 31	20 1/2	June 10	American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1 1/2	..	26	24 1/2	24 1/2	..	..	..	630
47 1/2	31 1/2	44 1/2	Jan. 6	27	June 10	American Locomotive Co.	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1 1/2	..	32 1/2	31	31	..	..	..	2,600
110 1/2	103	106 1/2	Jan. 2	100	June 18	American Locomotive Co. pf.	25,000,000	July 21, '13	1 1/2	Q	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	..	..	..	100
19 1/2	4 1/2	13	Jan. 3	7 1/2	Feb. 18	American Malt Corporation	5,739,200	..	..	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	200
69 1/2	42	61 1/2	Jan. 3	45 1/2	June 10	American Malt Corporation pf.	8,838,800	May 2, '13	2 1/2	SA	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	..	..	..	100
91	66 1/2	74 1/2	Jan. 30	58 1/2	June 10	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	50,000,000	June 16, '13	1	Q	65	62 1/2	63 1/2	..	3/4	..	7,910
100 1/2	102 1/2	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	50,000,000	June 2, '13	1 1/2	Q	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	..	3/4	..	200
89 1/2	84	86	Jan. 9	79 1/2	June 12	Amer. Smelting Securities pf., B.	30,000,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	81	81	81	..	3/4	..	200
203 1/2	123	193	Jan. 22	150	July 9	American Snuff Co.	11,001,700	July 1, '13	3	Q	159	159	159	..	..	..	200
105	99	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	American Snuff Co. pf., new.	3,940,200	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	..	..	100 1/2	..	..	..	..
44 1/2	26	40 1/2	Feb. 3	25	June 9	American Steel Foundries	16,218,000	June 30, '13	1 1/2	Q	28	28	28	..	+ 1	..	210
133 1/2	113 1/2	118	Jan. 31	104 1/2	June 12	American Sugar Refining Co.	45,000,000	July 2, '13	1 1/2	Q	112	111	112	..	+ 1 1/2	..	700
124	115 1/2	116 1/2	Jan. 28	110 1/2	June 12	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	45,000,000	July 2, '13	1 1/2	Q	..	..	115 1/2	..	..	..	..
78	66	66 1/2	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 26	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	14,000,000	June 2, '13	1 1/2	Q	..	..	62	..	..	..	..
149 1/2	137 1/2	140	Jan. 9	125 1/2	June 10	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	344,530,600	July 15, '13	2	Q	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	..	+ 1 1/2	..	2,160
324 1/2	241 1/2	294	Jan. 20	200	June 6	American Tobacco Co.	40,242,400	June 2, '13	5	Q	224	222	224	..	+ 1 1/2	..	700
109	102	106	Apr. 26	98	July 18	American Tobacco Co. pf.	1,298,700	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	..	..	98	..	..	..	..
106 1/2	101 1/2	106 1/2	Jan. 27	98	July 11	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	51,669,100	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	..	+ 1 1/2	..	220
99 1/2	97 1/2	99	Jan. 4	95	May 23	American Water Works pf.	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	..	..	95	..	..	..	..
31	18	21	Apr. 17	16 1/2	June 10	American Woolen Co.	20,000,000	..	..	..	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	..	1/2	..	100
94 1/2	79	81	Jan. 3	74	May 7	American Woolen Co. pf.	40,000,000	July 15, '13	1 1/2	Q	76	76	76	..	3/4	..	100
41 1/2	25 1/2	32 1/2	Jan. 2	20	June 10	American Writing Paper pf.	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	SA	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	..	..	..	550
48	34	41 1/2	Jan. 2	30 1/2	June 10	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	108,312,500	July 16, '13	75c	Q	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	..	3/4	..	6,300
127 1/2	105 1/2	120	Jan. 1	87	July 8	Assets Realization Co.	9,900,000	July 1, '13	2	Q	80	88 1/2	88 1/2	..	..	..	350
47	41 1/2	43 1/2	Feb. 19	42 1/2	Jan. 30	Associated Oil Co.	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1 1/2	..	..	..	43 1/2	..	..	..	..
111 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2	Jan. 6	92 1/2	June 12	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	194,360,000	June 2, '13	1 1/2	Q	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	..	3/4	..	10,250
104 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	Jan. 29	96	July 9	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '13	2 1/2	SA	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	..	3/4	..	900
148 1/2	130 1/2	133 1/2	Jan. 9	112	June 11	Atlantic Coast Line	67,557,100	July 10, '13	3 1/2	SA	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	..	3/4	..	1,300
60 1/2	49	53 1/2	Jan. 8	40	June 10	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	44	43	44	..	+ 1	..	400
108 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2	June 6	100 1/2	June 25	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	20,000,000	July 1, '13	3 1/2	SA	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	..	3/4	..	100
111 1/2	101 1/2	106 1/2	Jan. 22	90 1/2	June 10	Baltimore & Ohio	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	99 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	..	..	..	5,700
91	86 1/2	88	Jan. 10	77 1/2													

New York Stock Exchange Transactions---Continued

Range for Year 1912-- High. Low.	Range for Year 1913-- High. Low.	Range for Year 1913-- High. Low.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Cited.	Last Dividend Paid Date.	Per Cent.	Per- iod.	Range for Week High. Low.	Range for Week High. Low.	Week's Not Changes.	Sales Week Ended. Aug. 2.				
188 1/2	155	187	Jan. 2	129 1/2	June 10	General Electric Co.	101,378,300	July 15, '13	2	Q	140 1/2	140	140 1/2	+ 1/4	410
42 1/2	30	34 1/2	Jan. 7	25	May 15	General Motors	15,083,000	.....	.....	.....	33	32	33	+ 1/4	300
82 1/2	70 1/2	79	Jan. 7	70	May 8	General Motors pf.	14,003,800	May 1, '13	3 1/2	SA	77	77	77	+ 2 1/2	100
81	60 1/2	68	Jan. 2	25 1/2	June 10	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	60,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1	.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	- 1 1/4	700
100 1/2	105	105 1/2	Jan. 7	89	June 10	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	30,000,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	90 1/2	90	90 1/2	- 1/4	400
143 1/2	126	132 1/2	Jan. 9	115 1/2	June 10	Great Northern pf.	209,997,700	Aug. 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	- 1/4	4,850
.....	.....	125 1/2	Apr. 1	116 1/2	June 13	Gt. Northern pt. sub. rec. 60 p. c. pd.	.....	Dec. 27, '12	50c	.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	+ 1/4	400
53	36	41 1/2	Jan. 3	25 1/2	June 10	Great Northern cfs. for ore prop.	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	37 1/2	35	35	- 1/4	6,450
62 1/2	47	52 1/2	Jan. 7	40 1/2	July 11	Guggenheim Exploration	20,262,000	July 1, '13	75c	Q	45	44 1/2	44 1/2	+ 1/4	1,800
89	85 1/2	87	Feb. 6	81 1/2	May 29	HAVANA ELECTRIC RY., L. & P.	15,000,000	May 15, '13	2 1/2	SA	.....	.....	81 1/2	.....	.....
96 1/2	95 1/2	96	Jan. 8	96	Jan. 8	Havana Electric Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	15,000,000	May 15, '13	3	SA	.....	.....	96	.....	.....
200	155	180	Jan. 11	150	May 19	Helme (G. W.) Co.	4,000,000	July 1, '13	2 1/2	Q	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
116	109 1/2	109	June 4	109	June 4	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	3,940,200	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	.....	109	.....	.....
150	127	125	June 4	125	June 4	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	June 28, '13	1 1/2	Q	125	125	125	.....	100
112	86 1/2	117 1/2	Feb. 3	100 1/2	July 7	Homestake Mining	25,116,000	July 25, '13	65c	M	.....	.....	100 1/2	.....	.....
141 1/2	120 1/2	128 1/2	Feb. 5	104 1/2	Aug. 1	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100,296,000	Mar. 1, '13	3 1/2	SA	113 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	- 8	16,810
21 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2	Jan. 2	14 1/2	July 12	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	14,458,900	.....	.....	.....	15 1/2	15	15	- 1/4	1,400
22	16 1/2	19 1/2	Jan. 30	12 1/2	June 4	Interborough-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	60,419,500	.....	.....	.....	16	15 1/2	15 1/2	- 1/4	4,225
67 1/2	52 1/2	65 1/2	Jan. 30	45	June 4	Interborough-Met. pf.	16,955,900	.....	.....	.....	50 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	- 1 1/2	7,000
53 1/2	36	39	Jan. 11	5	June 6	International Agricultural Co.	7,520,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
99	89	90	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 6	International Agricultural Co. pf.	12,955,600	Jan. 15, '13	3 1/2	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
.....	.....	110	July 29	96	June 10	International Harvester, N. J.	39,824,600	July 15, '13	1 1/2	Q	110	107	107	.....	1,545
.....	.....	113 1/2	July 10	111	May 12	Internat. Harvester, N. J. pf.	29,899,200	June 2, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	.....	111 1/2	.....	.....
.....	.....	108 1/2	July 29	95 1/2	June 10	International Harvester Corp.	39,824,600	July 15, '13	1 1/2	Q	108 1/2	105	105	- 1 1/2	945
.....	.....	113 1/2	May 7	111	May 12	International Harvester Corp. pf.	29,898,500	June 2, '13	1 1/2	Q	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	.....	50
19 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	Jan. 30	7 1/2	June 10	International Paper Co.	17,442,900	.....	.....	.....	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1 1/2	3,410
62 1/2	45 1/2	48 1/2	Jan. 30	36	June 12	International Paper Co. pf.	22,549,700	July 15, '13	1 1/2	Q	41 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2	+ 3	800
34	12	18 1/2	Jan. 9	6	May 5	International Steam Pump Co.	17,702,500	Apr. 1, '05	1/2	.....	.....	.....	6 1/2	.....	.....
84 1/2	63	70	Jan. 9	22 1/2	June 13	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	11,350,000	Feb. 1, '13	1 1/2	.....	26	26	26	.....	50
15	10 1/2	10 1/2	Jan. 30	7 1/2	July 22	Iowa Central	3,626,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 1/2	.....	.....
30	22	23	Jan. 2	13	June 6	Iowa Central pf.	2,486,000	May 1, '09	1 1/2	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
81	74 1/2	78	Jan. 7	65	June 23	KAN. CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEM. pf.	13,510,000	July 1, '13	1	Q	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
31 1/2	22 1/2	28 1/2	July 28	21 1/2	June 5	Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	.....	.....	.....	28 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	- 1/4	5,200
65 1/2	56	61 1/2	Jan. 7	56	June 11	Kansas City Southern pf.	21,600,000	July 15, '13	1	Q	60	59 1/2	59 1/2	+ 1/4	400
95 1/2	90	94	Feb. 3	83	June 11	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	6,000,000	July 1, '13	1	Q	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
100	107	110	Jan. 2	107 1/2	Jan. 22	Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1st pf.	2,750,000	Aug. 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	.....	108 1/2	.....	.....
9 1/2	5 1/2	7	May 13	5 1/2	Jan. 11	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
55	43	45	Feb. 4	45	Feb. 4	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Apr. 1, '13	3 1/2	A	.....	.....	45	.....	.....
89 1/2	71	81	Feb. 5	58	June 9	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	4,061,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
105 1/2	100	102	Jan. 4	97	June 10	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	1,816,900	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	+ 1/4	200
55 1/2	29	49 1/2	Feb. 4	29 1/2	June 7	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.	34,978,000	Jan. 31, '13	1	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
108 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	Jan. 8	90 1/2	June 10	Laclede Gas Co.	10,700,000	June 16, '13	1 1/2	Q	95	95	95	- 1	100
18	11 1/2	11 1/2	Feb. 5	7	May 2	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	.....	.....	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	+ 1 1/2	300
40	20	35	Jan. 6	20 1/2	July 23	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08	1	.....	.....	.....	20 1/2	.....	.....
*495	*450	*500	May 11	*470	May 14	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, '13	6	SA	.....	.....	490	.....	.....
185 1/2	155 1/2	168 1/2	Jan. 2	141 1/2	June 10	Leligh Valley	60,541,700	July 12, '13	5	SA	151 1/2	149	149	- 1 1/2	14,885
225	156 1/2	235	Mar. 6	195	June 6	Liggett & Myers	21,496,400	June 2, '13	3	Q	.....	.....	215	.....	.....
118	105 1/2	116 1/2	Jan. 23	106 1/2	July 22	Liggett & Myers pf.	15,148,500	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	100 1/2	100	100	+ 1/4	300
54 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	Jan. 8	30	June 10	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov., 1896	1	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
47 1/2	36	39 1/2	Jan. 6	21	June 11	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
105 1/2	102 1/2	105	Jan. 9	94 1/2	June 10	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	+ 1/4	200
92 1/2	80	95	Jan. 8	84	July 18	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 2d pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	.....	84	.....	.....
215 1/2	167	200	Jan. 28	150	June 13	Lordburg (P.) Co.	15,155,000	July 1, '13	2 1/2	Q	.....	.....	157	.....	.....
118	107 1/2	116 1/2	Jan. 22	103	June 10	Lordburg (P.) Co. pf.	11,141,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	.....	107 1/2	.....	.....
170	139	142 1/2	Jan. 10	126 1/2	June 11	Louisville & Nashville	71,962,100	Feb. 10, '13	3 1/2	SA	134	133 1/2	133 1/2	+ 1/4	500
.....	.....	138 1/2	Feb. 6	128 1/2	Feb. 6	Louis. & Nashville sub. rec. 1st pf.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 1/2	.....	.....
92 1/2	75 1/2	87	Jan. 21	75 1/2	July 24	MACKAY COMPANIES	41,380,400	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100
70 1/2	66	69	Apr. 7	66	June 7	Mackay Companies pf.	59,000,000	July 1, '13	1	Q	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+ 2 1/2	130
138 1/2	128 1/2	133 1/2	Jan. 7	127	June 9	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	50,541,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	.....	125 1/2	.....	.....
88	69	76 1/2	Jan. 2	65	Feb. 20	May Department Stores	15,000,000	June 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	- 1/4	200
112	105	105 1/2	Jan. 2	97 1/2	June 10	May Department Stores pf.	8,500,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	100	100	100	+ 1	100
7 1/2	4	4 1/2	Jan. 2	2 1/2	June 10	Mercantile Marine	43,402,600	.....	.....	.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 1/4	200
26	15 1/2	19 1/2	Jan. 7	12 1/2	June 4	Mercantile Marine pf.	42,694,000	.....	.....	.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/4	200
90 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	Feb. 4	55	July 18	Mexican Petroleum	28,831,100	May 31, '13	1 1/2	Q	61 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	+ 1/4	4,300
104	99	99 1/2	Jan. 2	85	Jan. 18	Mexican Petroleum pf.	8,473,300	July 20, '13	2	Q	.....	.....	85 1/2	.....	.....
.....	.....	*170	Jan. 24	*170	Jan. 24	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '13	3	SA	.....	.....	*170	.....	.....
30 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2	Jan. 1	20 1/2	June 10	Miami Copper	37,437,705	May 15, '13	50c	Q	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/4	2,640
27 1/2	18 1/2	29 1/2	Jan. 2	12	June 11	Minneapolis & St. Louis	11,322,000	July 15, '04	2 1/2	.....	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	- 1/4	600
51 1/2	44 1/2	47	Jan. 29	32	June 12	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	5,691,700	Jan. 15, '10	2 1/2	.....	38	38	38	- 2	100
154 1/2	129	142 1/2	Jan. 9	115 1/2	June 11	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	25,206,800	Apr. 15, '13	3 1/2	SA	127 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	.....	960
158	146	145	Apr. 8	133	June 11	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	12,693,400	Apr. 15, '13	3 1/2	SA	.....	.....	144	.....	.....
88 1/2	84	83 1/2	Mar. 5	83 1/2	Mar. 5	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	11,169,000	July 1, '13	2	SA	.....	.....	83 1/2	.....	.....
31 1/2	25 1/2	29 1/2	Jan. 7	18 1/2	June 10	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,300	.....	.....	.....	23 1/2	22	22	- 1/4	4,600
66	57 1/2	64 1/2	Apr. 11	52	June 10	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000	May 10, '13	2	SA	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	+ 1/4	100
47 1/2	35	43 1/2	Jan. 9	25 1/2	June 10	Missouri Pacific	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08	2 1/2	.....	33 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	- 1 1/2	9,350
175 1/2	175	*161	June 3	*161	June 3	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, '13	3 1/2	SA	.....	.....	*161	.....	.....
180	160 1/2	170	Jan. 14	132 1/2	June 8	NASIR, CHAT, & ST. LOUIS	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	3 1/2	SA	.....	.....	137	.....	.....
.....	.....	*133	July 2	*133	July 2	Nash, Chat. & St. L. sub. recs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*133	.....	.....
161	114	128 1/2	Jan. 3	104											

New York Stock Exchange Transactions---Continued

Range for Year 1912-- High. Low.	Range for Year 1913-- High. Low.	Date.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid Date.	Per Cent.	Per Fed.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 2.	Week's Not Changes.	Close Week Ended. Aug. 2.	
175 158 1/2	165	Jan. 2	Pullman Co.	120,000,000	May 15, '13	2	Q	155 155	155	+ 1 1/2	200
8 1/2	3	4 1/2	QUICKSILVER	5,708,700	.....	.....	.....	2 1/2 2	2 1/2	- 1/4	500
12 1/2	3 1/2	8	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 8, '01	1 1/2	.....	4 1/2 3 1/2	3 1/2	- 1/4	900
40 1/2	27 1/2	35	RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO.	13,500,000	May 20, '13	2	.....	27 26	26	- 1/4	1,750
105 98 1/2	100	Jan. 13	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	13,500,000	June 20, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	91	.....	.....
88 1/2	86 1/2	*81	Railroad Sec. Ill. Cent. stock cfs.	8,000,000	July 1, '13	2	SA	.....	*78	.....	.....
24 1/2	16	22	Ray Consolidated Copper	14,498,320	June 30, '13	37 1/2	Q	19 18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/4	10,400
179 1/2	148 1/2	168 1/2	Reading	70,000,000	May 8, '13	2	Q	163 158	158 1/2	- 3/4	180,300
93 1/2	87 1/2	92 1/2	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	June 12, '13	1	Q	.....	86	.....	.....
101 1/2	92	95	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	July 10, '13	1	Q	88 1/2 88 1/2	88 1/2	- 1	100
35 1/2	15 1/2	28 1/2	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	27,352,000	.....	.....	.....	25 1/2 23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1	4,000
99 1/2	64 1/2	89 1/2	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	25,000,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	87 85 1/2	86	- 1/2	960
30 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	Rock Island Co.	90,888,200	.....	.....	.....	17 1/2 17	17	- 1/2	7,003
59 1/2	42 1/2	44 1/2	Rock Island Co. pf.	49,947,400	Nov. 1, '05	1	.....	29 1/2 27 1/2	27 1/2	- 1 1/2	5,930
101	89 1/2	92 1/2	Rumely (M.) Co.	10,908,300	Mar. 3, '13	1 1/2	.....	.....	10 1/2	.....	.....
103 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	9,750,000	Apr. 1, '13	1 1/2	.....	42 1/2 39	40	.....	910
.....	.....	*48	ST. J. & GRAND I. 1st pf.	5,500,000	July 15, '02	2 1/2	.....	.....	*48	.....	.....
29 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	.....	.....	.....	4 1/2 4	4	- 1	1,530
69 1/2	58 1/2	59	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	May 1, '13	1	Q	.....	16 1/2	.....	.....
43 1/2	26 1/2	29	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05	1	.....	6 1/2 5 1/2	6	- 1/2	900
57	47	54 1/2	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. n. stock cfs.	13,761,000	Jan. 1, '13	2	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
110	100 1/2	96 1/2	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. stock cfs.	8,402,500	Apr. 1, '13	1 1/2	.....	.....	96 1/2	.....	.....
40 1/2	29 1/2	35 1/2	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	16,356,200	.....	.....	.....	27 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2	- 1 1/2	610
80 1/2	68 1/2	75	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	19,893,700	July 15, '13	1 1/2	Q	68 66 1/2	66 1/2	- 1/2	600
27 1/2	18	20 1/2	Seaboard Air Line	35,229,500	.....	.....	.....	20 17 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1 1/2	2,900
56 1/2	44 1/2	48 1/2	Seaboard Air Line pf.	22,468,000	.....	.....	.....	43 1/2 41	42 1/2	+ 1 1/2	4,160
22 1/2	140	213 1/2	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	40,000,000	May 15, '13	1 1/2	Q	175 1/2 170	170	- 3/4	550
124 1/2	121	124 1/2	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	8,000,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	120	.....	.....
59 1/2	39 1/2	45 1/2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	10,000,000	Sep. 1, '10	1 1/2	.....	28 1/2 27	28	+ 1	700
105	94	93 1/2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	6,700,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	90	.....	.....
83	74 1/2	70	South Porto Rico Sugar	3,371,000	July 1, '13	1	Q	.....	70	.....	.....
110	109	*108	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	3,708,500	July 1, '13	2	Q	.....	*102	.....	.....
115 1/2	103 1/2	110	Southern Pacific	272,672,400	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	93 1/2 90 1/2	91 1/2	- 2	52,100
32	26 1/2	28 1/2	Southern Railway extended.	119,900,000	.....	.....	.....	24 1/2 23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/4	7,500
86 1/2	68 1/2	81 1/2	Southern Railway pf. extended.	60,000,000	Apr. 24, '13	2 1/2	SA	78 1/2 78	78	.....	700
86	82	72 1/2	So. Ry. M. & O. stock tr. cfs.	5,670,200	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	.....	72 1/2	.....	.....
36	16 1/2	40 1/2	Standard Milling	4,600,000	July 18, '13	2	.....	33 1/2 32 1/2	33 1/2	+ 1/4	500
66	53	66 1/2	Standard Milling pf.	6,900,000	Apr. 15, '13	2 1/2	SA	60 1/2 60 1/2	60 1/2	+ 1/4	115
49 1/2	30	36	Studebaker Co.	27,931,600	.....	.....	.....	23 1/2 23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100
98 1/2	90 1/2	93 1/2	Studebaker Co. pf.	12,650,000	June 2, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	84	.....	.....
47 1/2	34 1/2	39 1/2	TENNESSEE COPPER	5,600,000	June 20, '13	75c	.....	31 1/2 30	30 1/2	+ 1/2	13,350
130 1/2	81	122 1/2	Texas Co.	27,000,000	June 30, '13	1 1/2	Q	107 1/2 107	107 1/2	+ 1	1,000
26 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	Texas Pacific	38,700,000	.....	.....	.....	17 16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/4	800
97 1/2	80	97	Texas Pacific Land Trust	4,076,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....
49 1/2	33 1/2	40 1/2	Third Avenue	16,381,600	.....	.....	.....	36 1/2 33 1/2	34 1/2	- 2	2,400
10 1/2	2 1/2	3	Toledo Railways & Light	13,875,000	May 1, '07	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
16 1/2	10 1/2	13	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	12 1/2 11 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1 1/2	500
36	28	29 1/2	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11	1	.....	24 1/2 22 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/4	900
111 1/2	103	108 1/2	Twin City Rapid Transit	20,100,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	104 1/2	.....	.....
145	145	137 1/2	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	135	.....	.....
115 1/2	95	99 1/2	UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER	8,500,000	July 1, '13	1	Q	.....	86	.....	.....
114 1/2	111	113	Underwood Typewriter pf.	4,800,000	July 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	104	.....	.....
17 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	Union Bag & Paper Co.	16,000,000	.....	.....	.....	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/4	500
67 1/2	35 1/2	41 1/2	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	.....	25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4	100
176 1/2	150 1/2	162 1/2	Union Pacific	216,647,500	July 1, '13	2 1/2	Q	151 147 1/2	148 1/2	- 3/4	141,150
96 1/2	88 1/2	93 1/2	Union Pacific pf.	99,509,300	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	84 83 1/2	84	.....	506
64 1/2	47	50 1/2	United Cigar Manufacturers	10,847,500	Aug. 1, '13	1	Q	45 1/2 45 1/2	45 1/2	+ 2 1/2	100
109	104	103	United Cigar Manufacturers pf.	5,000,000	May 31, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	101 1/2	.....	.....
102 1/2	97 1/2	101	United Dry Goods	14,427,500	May 1, '13	2	Q	90 90	90	.....	80
107 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2	United Dry Goods pf.	10,840,700	May 31, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	97	.....	.....
35 1/2	28	35 1/2	United Railways Investment Co.	20,400,000	.....	.....	.....	25 22 1/2	24	+ 1/2	900
69 1/2	57	63 1/2	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	15,000,000	Jan. 10, '07	2 1/2	.....	45 42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1 1/2	1,050
22 1/2	13	16 1/2	United States Cast Iron P. & Fdy. Co.	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07	1	.....	13 12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4	200
64 1/2	50	56 1/2	United States I. P. & Fdy. Co. pf.	12,106,300	July 15, '13	1	Q	48 48	48	- 1	110
100	62 1/2	66	United States Express Co.	10,000,000	May 15, '12	3	.....	43 43	43	.....	50
57 1/2	26	44	United States Industrial Alcohol	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
105	95	97	United States Industrial Alcohol pf.	6,000,000	July 15, '13	1 1/2	Q	90 1/2 90	90 1/2	+ 5/4	251
86 1/2	67	77	United States Realty & Improv. Co.	16,162,800	Aug. 1, '13	1 1/2	Q	61 61	61	+ 1/2	100
3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	United States Reduction & Ref. Co.	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '08	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 1/2	3	4	United States Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf.	3,945,800	Oct. 10, '07	1 1/2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
67 1/2	45 1/2	69 1/2	United States Rubber Co.	57,499,200	July 31, '13	1 1/2	Q	61 59 1/2	59 1/2	- 1 1/2	2,299
116	105 1/2	109 1/2	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	57,491,700	July 31, '13	2	Q	104 1/2 104	104	.....	200
85 1/2	75	81 1/2	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	732,500	July 31, '13	1 1/2	Q	.....	78 1/2	.....	.....
80 1/2	58 1/2	69 1/2	United States Steel Corporation	508,495,200	June 28, '13	1 1/2	Q	60 1/2 58 1/2	59	+ 1/2	287,750
117	107 1/2	110 1/2	United States Steel Corporation pf.	360,314,100	May 29, '13	1 1/2	Q	109 107 1/2	108 1/2	+ 1 1/2	2,555
67 1/2	52 1/2	60 1/2	Utah Copper	15,821,700	June 30, '13	75c	Q	48 1/2 47	48 1/2	+ 1/4	23,200
57 1/2	40 1/2	43 1/2	VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEM. CO.	27,984,400	Feb. 15, '13	1 1/2	SA	26 1/2 25	25	- 1 1/2	240
122 1/2	114 1/2	114	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	20,000,000	July 15, '13	2	Q	99 1/2 99 1/2	99 1/2	+ 2 1/2	100
90	53 1/2	54	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	9,073,600	.....	.....	.....	41 1/2 40	40	+ 2 1/2	300
55	41	58	Virginia Railway & Power	11,949,100	Apr. 10, '13	1 1/2	SA	.....	52 1/2	.....	.....
93	87	93	Virginia Railway & Power pf.	7,699,400	July 10, '13	2 1/2	SA	.....		

Week's Bond Trading

Week Ended Aug. 2

Total Sales \$8,146,500 Par Value

Rise for '12.				Rise for '13.				Rise for '12.				Rise for '13.			
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
88 1/4	81	82 1/4	79 1/4	ADAMS EXPRESS 4s.....	80	79 1/4	79 1/4	106	103 1/2	104 1/4	100	Lehigh V. of N. Y. 4 1/2s....	101 1/4	101 1/4	2
93	88 1/2	88 1/2	83	Albany & Susquehanna 3 1/2s.	85	85	85	98 1/4	95 1/2	97 1/2	93 1/4	Lehigh Valley of Penn. 4s....	93 1/2	93 1/4	7
67 1/4	52	63	47	Allis-Chalmers 5s, tr. r.....	49	49	49	99 1/4	88 1/4	90 1/4	94	Liggett & Myers 5s.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	22
102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	91	Am. Agr. Chemical 5s.....	98	97 1/2	97 1/2	123 1/4	118 1/4	122 1/4	116 1/4	Liggett & Myers 7s.....	116 1/4	116 1/4	19
98 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	95	Am. Cotton Oil 4 1/2s.....	95	95	95	94 1/4	91 1/4	94	86	Long Island gen. 4s.....	86	86	7
101 1/2	99	102 1/2	98 1/2	Am. Hide & Leather 6s.....	99 1/4	99	99 1/4	123 1/4	119 1/4	122 1/4	115	Lorillard 7s.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	39
100	102 1/4	105	101	Am. Smelting Securities 6s....	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	88 1/4	90 1/2	94 1/4	Lorillard 5s.....	95 1/4	94 1/4	9
91 1/4	88 1/4	90	86	Am. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s.....	87 1/4	87	87 1/4	96	93	93 1/2	86	Louisiana & Arkansas 5s....	86	86	1
97 1/4	91 1/4	97 1/4	94	Am. T. & T. cv. 4 1/2s, full pd.	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	99 1/2	96 1/2	99 1/2	91 1/4	Louis. & Nash. unified 4s....	93	92 1/2	12
91 1/4	88	90 1/4	81	Am. Tobacco 4s.....	96	96	96	103	101 1/2	101 1/2	100	METROPOLITAN T. & T. 5s....	100	100	1
92 1/4	90 1/4	92	89 1/2	Am. Writing Paper 5s.....	82 1/4	82	82 1/4	91 1/2	88	89	84	Michigan Central deb. 4s....	85 1/2	85 1/2	3
100	96 1/4	98 1/2	92 1/2	Armour 4 1/2s.....	90	89 1/2	90	105	99	100	88	Minn. & St. Louis con. 5s....	88	88	1
107 1/4	100 1/4	103 1/4	92 1/2	A. T. & S. F. gen. 4s.....	95 1/4	95	95 1/4	102 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	Mo. K. & T. extended 5s....	98	98	1
110 1/4	105	105 1/4	93	A. T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960.	98 1/4	97 1/2	97 1/2	89 1/4	85 1/4	87	79 1/2	Mo. K. & T. s. f. 4 1/2s....	80 1/4	80 1/4	3
92 1/4	87 1/4	88 1/4	83	A. T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1955.	98 1/4	97	97 1/2	81 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/2	67 1/4	Mo. K. & T. ref. 4s.....	70 1/4	70 1/4	5
92 1/4	87 1/4	88	83	A. T. & S. F. adj. 4s.....	84	84	84	97	92 1/2	95	89 1/2	Mo. K. & T. 1st 4s.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	41
111	104 1/4	105 1/4	98	A. T. & S. F. 4s, sta.....	85 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	108 1/4	104 1/4	106 1/4	103	Mo. Pacific 1st 6s.....	104	104	1
96 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	87	A. T. & S. F. conv. 5s.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	89 1/4	74	88	77 1/4	Mo. Pacific conv. 5s.....	80 1/4	79 1/4	16 1/2
96 1/4	91	92 1/2	86 1/2	Atlantic Coast Line 4s.....	89 1/4	89	89 1/4	100 1/2	96 1/2	99 1/2	91	Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920.....	92	92	10
99 1/4	95 1/4	97 1/2	89 1/2	Atlantic C. L. & N. col. 4s.	88	87 1/4	88	87 1/4	85	85 1/2	80	Mobile & Ohio. gen. 4s.....	83 1/4	83 1/4	4
97 1/4	91 1/4	97 1/4	94	BALT. & OHIO gold 4s.....	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	89	M. & O. St. L. & C. gtd. 4s.	89	89	5
93 1/4	88 1/2	90 1/2	86 1/2	Balt. & Ohio conv. 4 1/2s....	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107	105 1/4	Morgan's L. & T. 6s.....	105 1/4	105 1/4	1
92 1/4	90 1/4	92	89 1/2	B. & O. prior lien 3 1/2s....	90 1/4	89 1/4	90 1/4	109 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	104	Morris & Essex cons. 7s....	104	104	2
100	96 1/4	98 1/2	92 1/2	B. & O. S. W. Div. 3 1/2s....	87	87	87	106	103 1/4	103 1/4	101 1/4	Morris & Essex 1st 7s....	101 1/4	101 1/4	1
107 1/4	100 1/4	103 1/4	92 1/2	Bethlehem Steel 5s.....	93 1/4	93	93	101 1/4	98	99 1/2	94	NATIONAL TUBE 5s.....	94 1/4	94 1/4	45
92 1/4	87 1/4	88 1/4	83	Bethlehem Steel ref. 5s.....	81 1/4	81	81 1/4	95	86	87	45	New Or. M. & C. 5s.....	47 1/4	47 1/4	2
92 1/4	87 1/4	88	83	Broadway & 7th Av. 5s.....	100 1/4	100	100	103 1/4	97	103	98 1/2	N. Y. Air Brake cv. 6s.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	6
111	104 1/4	105 1/4	98	Brooklyn R. T. ref. 4s.....	88 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	88 1/4	85 1/4	87 1/4	80 1/4	New York Central gen. 3 1/2s.	81 1/4	80 1/4	12
96 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	87	Brooklyn R. T. gold 5s.....	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	94	89 1/2	92	83	N. Y. Cent. L. S. col. 3 1/2s.	79 1/4	79 1/4	5
96 1/4	91	92 1/2	86 1/2	Brooklyn Union Elev. 5s.....	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	104 1/4	101 1/4	103 1/4	100 1/4	N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. 5s....	101 1/4	101 1/4	15
107 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/2	101 1/2	Brooklyn Union Gas 5s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	89 1/4	84 1/4	86 1/2	82	N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. 4s....	82 1/2	82 1/2	2
112 1/2	109 1/4	110 1/4	103	Buff. Roch. & P. gen. 5s....	104	104	104	132 1/2	123	126	107	N. Y. N. H. & H. conv. 6s....	111 1/4	108 1/4	191
96 1/4	94	96	91	CABANA COAL 6s.....	103	103	103	94 1/4	86	87	73	N. Y. N. H. & H. conv. 3 1/2s.	73	73	6
96 1/4	91 1/4	97 1/4	91	Cal. Gas & Electric 5s.....	93	92 1/4	93	81 1/4	76	79	72 1/4	N. Y. Railways ref. 4s.....	75 1/4	75 1/4	73
96 1/4	91 1/4	97 1/4	91	Canada So. con. 5s, Ser. A.	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	59 1/4	51 1/2	60 1/2	51 1/4	N. Y. Railways adj. 5s.....	55 1/4	54 1/4	116
122 1/2	118	119 1/2	112 1/2	Central Leather 5s.....	93 1/4	93	93 1/4	100 1/4	96 1/4	98	95 1/4	N. Y. Telephone 4 1/2s....	96 1/4	96 1/4	44
110 1/2	106 1/4	108	102	Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.....	114	114	114	102 1/4	95 1/2	98 1/4	85 1/4	N. Y. West. & Boston 4 1/2s.	85 1/4	85 1/4	13
97	94	96 1/4	90	Cent. of Georgia con. 5s....	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/4	98	99 1/2	100	Niagara Falls Power 5s.....	101 1/4	100	5
92 1/4	89	90	83	Central Pacific 1st 4s.....	92 1/4	92	92 1/4	99 1/2	96	99	88	Norfolk & South. ref. 4s, Ser. A.	96 1/4	96 1/4	2
102	99	101	91 1/4	Central Vermont 4s.....	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	112 1/4	99	Norfolk & West. cv. 4 1/2s, f. pd.	104 1/4	104 1/4	31 1/2
94	92	92 1/2	79	Ches. & Ohio gen. 4 1/2s....	94	94	94	94	89 1/2	92	83	Norfolk & West. con. 4s.....	93	92 1/4	16
72 1/2	69 1/4	68	64	Ches. & Ohio conv. 4 1/2s....	80 1/4	79 1/2	79 1/2	118	107 1/2	112 1/2	90	Norfolk & West. conv. 4s....	104 1/4	104 1/4	4
65 1/2	60 1/4	63 1/4	50	Chicago & Alton 3s.....	64	64	64	94	89 1/2	92	83	Norfolk & W. Poca. C. & C. 4s.	85	85	4
98 1/4	94 1/4	96 1/4	93	Chicago & Alton 3 1/2s....	53 1/4	53	53	100 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	91 1/4	Northern Pacific 4s.....	94 1/4	94 1/4	202
98 1/4	94 1/4	96	92 1/4	Chicago, B. & Q. joint 4s....	95 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	70 1/4	67 1/4	68 1/4	63 1/4	Northern Pacific 3s.....	65 1/4	65 1/4	28
97 1/4	94 1/4	96	90 1/4	C. B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.....	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	96 1/4	91 1/2	94	89 1/2	OREGON R. R. & NAV. 4s....	91	91	16
99 1/4	96 1/2	97	93	C. B. & Q. gen. 4s.....	93 1/4	92 1/4	93	113 1/4	111	112 1/4	108 1/2	Oregon Short Line 1st 6s....	108 1/2	108 1/2	1
88	83 1/4	85 1/4	82 1/4	C. B. & Q. Neb. Ext. 4s....	94 1/4	93	94 1/4	95	90 1/4	93 1/4	86 1/4	Oregon Short Line ref. 4s....	90	90	1
100 1/4	97 1/2	98 1/4	93 1/4	C. B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s....	94 1/4	94	94 1/4	112	108 1/2	109	103 1/4	Oregon Short Line con. 6s....	105 1/4	105 1/4	5
88	83 1/4	85 1/4	82 1/4	C. B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3 1/2s.	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	92 1/4	89 1/4	91 1/4	87 1/4	Oregon-Washington ref. 4s....	87 1/4	87 1/4	10
111 1/4	106 1/2	108	97	Chicago & East. Ill. gen. 5s.	98	98	98	104 1/4	100	101 1/2	98	PACIFIC COAST 1st 5s.....	99	99	3
83	75	77 1/4	71	Chicago & Great Western 4s.	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	101 1/4	98 1/4	101	95	Pacific Tel. & Tel. 5s.....	97 1/4	97 1/4	16
99 1/4	96 1/2	99	90 1/4	Chic. Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s.	92	92	92	97 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	95 1/4	Penn. 3 1/2s, 1915.....	96 1/4	96 1/4	136
102 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	C. M. & St. P. Term. 5s.....	100	99 1/4	100	102	100	101 1/4	99 1/2	Penn. R. R. real estate 4s....	100 1/2	100 1/2	2
92 1/4	90	91 1/4	86	C. M. & St. P. 4 1/2s, temp. cfs.	99 1/4	9									

Week's Bond Trading---Continued

R'ge for '12.	R'ge for '13.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
34	25	28	11 1/4	W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. tr. r. for	13
103 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/2	Western Electric 5s	100 1/2
88 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	75	Western Maryland 4s	77 1/2
98	92 1/2	94	87 1/2	West. E. & M. conv. 5s	89 1/2
85 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	70	Wheel & Lake Erie con. 4s	73 1/2
93 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	84	Wisconsin Central 4s	86 1/2

Total sales\$7,309,500

U. S. Government Bonds

114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	110	Fours, registered	110 1/2
114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	110	Fours, coupon	110
102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	95 1/2	Twos, registered	95 1/2
102 1/2	102	103 1/2	101 1/2	Threes, registered	101 1/2
102 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	Panama threes, coupon	99 1/2
102 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2	Panama threes, reg.	99 1/2
..	..	100 1/2	95 1/2	Panama twos, 1936, reg.	95 1/2

Total sales\$445,500

Foreign Government Bonds

93 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	83 1/2	Japanese 4 1/2s	88
104	101 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/2	Republic of Cuba 5s	100

R'ge for '12.	R'ge for '13.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
..	..	89 1/2	84	City of Tokio 5s	84 1/2
Total sales					\$63,000

State Securities

101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	N. Y. State 4s, 1962	97 1/2
60	46	59	42	Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. cfs.	49

Total sales\$25,000

New York City Issues

88	83 1/2	86	80 1/2	3 1/2s, 1954	81 1/2
100 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	91 1/2	4s, 1957	92 1/2
100 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	90 1/2	4s, 1959	92 1/2
107 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2	100	4 1/2s, 1957	101 1/2
107 1/2	100	105 1/2	99 1/2	4 1/2s, 1957, new	101 1/2
102 1/2	101	101 1/2	100	4 1/2s, 1917	100 1/2
102 1/2	101	102	100	4 1/2s, 1917, new	100 1/2
..	..	100 1/2	99 1/2	4 1/2s, 1963, temp. refts.	100 1/2
..	..	100 1/2	99 1/2	4 1/2s, 1963, reg.	100 1/2
103	99 1/2	100 1/2	95 1/2	4 1/2s, 1960	95 1/2

Total sales\$303,500

Grand total\$8,146,500

*In \$100.

Transactions on the New York Curb

Week Ended Aug. 2

Total Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,500..Anglo-Am. Oil	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	..
3,600..British-Am. Tob	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/4
400..Marconi of Am., new	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	..
2,200..Meyers Gas Gener	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/4
226..Standard Oil of N. J.	367	366	366	+ 3
380..Tobacco Products pf.	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	- 1/4
1,325..Un. Clg. Stores, w. l.	85	83 1/2	83 1/2	+ 1/4
1,500..U. S. L. & H., new	8	6 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4

Railroads

5,225..Manhat. Transi.	11-16	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1-16
26,000..N. Y., N. H. & H. rts	2-16	19-16	11-16	-5-16
23,600..So. Pac. cfs. of int.	96 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	- 1/4
49,000..Un. Pacific rights	1	0-16	..	-5-16

Mining

2,700..Alaska G. M. f. p.	10 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/4
73,000..Arizona Belmont	38	16	24	- 9
3,700..Beaver Con	33	30	33	+ 3
6,900..Big Four	41	38	40	- 1
4,650..Braden Copper	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/4

Total Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
700..Brit. Col. Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	..
700..Buffalo Mines	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 1/4
200..Butte & New York	1/2	1/2	1/2	..
18,200..Canadian Gold Silver	25	23	25	..
2,000..C. O. D. Cons	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4
200..Con. Ariz. Smelting	1/2	1/2	1/2	+1-16
36,000..Dia. Black Butte	4 1/2	4	4 1/2	+ 1/2
400..El Paso, new	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	..
6,800..Ely Consolidated	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
100..Giroux Mining	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 1/4
2,500..Goldfield Cons	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
600..Greene-Canaan	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/4
3,000..Greenw. Cop. M. & S.	5	5	5	- 1
6,200..Jumbo Extension	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 2
1,250..Kerr Lake	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	..
1,200..La Rose Cons	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	..
100..Mason Valley, new	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/4
800..McKinley-Daragh	15-16	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1-16
600..Mines Co. of Am., new	24	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 1/4
6,400..Nevada Hills	90	80	80	- 6
1,400..Nipissing Mines	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	..

Total Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
600..Ohio Copper	3-16	1/2	1/2	-1-16
1,065..Pueblo S. & R., w. l.	2-16	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1-16
3,600..Stewart Mining	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
55,500..Tonopah Merger	81	72	75	- 6
200..Tonopah Extension	2-16	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1-16
500..Tonopah M. of Nev.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-1-16
3,750..Tusolunne Copper	15-16	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
3,100..West End Cons	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-1-16
300..Yukon Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1-16

*Cents per share.

Bonds

\$16,000..Braden Copper 6s, 188	185	135	- 5
7,000..E. R. T. 5 1/2 notes	95 1/2	95 1/2	+ 1/4
1,600..Chl. El. new 5s	92 1/2	92 1/2	+ 1/4
4,000..N. Y. C. 4 1/2s, 1902	95	95	- 1/4
2,100,000..N. Y., N. H. & H.	100 1/2	104 1/2	- 1 1/2
deb. 6s, w. l.	100 1/2	104 1/2	- 1 1/2
7,000..Western Pac. 5s	78 1/2	79	- 4

Transactions on Other Markets

Below Will Be Found Transactions and High, Low and Last Prices Reported Last Week on Various Markets Elsewhere Than in New York. For Mining Stocks and Public Utilities See Under Those Classifications

Industrials, Miscellaneous, Etc.

Stock.	Market.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Am. Agr. Chem.	Boston	50	47 1/2	46	46
Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	Boston	275	94 1/2	94	94
Am. Can.	Chicago	2,150	34 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Can. pf.	Chicago	500	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am. Pneu. Service	Boston	205	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am. Pneu. Ser. 2d pf.	Boston	245	19 1/2	19	19
Am. Rolling Mill	Cincinnati	50	175	175	175
Am. Rolling Mill pf.	Cincinnati	40	112	112	112
Am. Shipbuilding	Chicago	25	44	44	44
Am. Shipbuilding pf.	Chicago	120	98	97 1/2	98
Am. Sugar	Boston	488	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Sugar pf.	Boston	123	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am. W. Glass pf.	Pittsburgh	70	50	50	50
Am. Wool pf.	Boston	280	76 1/2	76	76 1/2
Ames-Holden	Montreal	126	15	14 1/2	15
Ames-Holden pf.	Montreal	65	71	69 1/2	70
Amoskeag Mfg.	Boston	2	65	65	65
Amoskeag Mfg. pf.	Boston	243	94 1/2	93	93 1/2
Armour & Co. 4 1/2s	Chicago	\$10,000	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Associated Oil	Los Angeles	50	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Associated Oil	San Francisco	465	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Atlantic, G. & W. I.	Boston	40	8	8	8
Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	Boston	155	13	13	13
Atlantic, G. & W. I. 5s	Boston	\$7,000	61	60 1/2	60 1/2
Baldwin Loco. pf.	Phila.	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Baldwin Loco. 1st 5s	Phila.	\$1,000	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Brewing Ass'n 6s	St. Louis	\$3,100	100 1/2	100	100
B. C. Packers	Toronto	235	125	124 1/2	124 1/2
B. C. Packers pf.	Toronto	1	123	123	123
Burt, F. N.	Toronto	96	72	70	72
Calif. Wine Asso. Co.	San Fr.	80	44 1/2	44	44
Cambria Iron	Philadelphia	117	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Cambria Steel	Philadelphia	1,470	48	45 1/2	45 1/2
Canada Bread	Toronto	98	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
Canada Bread Bonds	Toronto	\$900	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Canada Car	Montreal	65	65	64	65
Canada Car pf.	Montreal	5	113	113	113
Canada Car 6s	Montreal	\$6,000	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Canada Cement	Montreal	3,290	31 1/2	31	31
Canada Cement	Toronto	650	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Canada Cement pf.	Montreal	235	92	90	90
Canada Cement 6s	Montreal	\$5,000	97	97	97
*Canada Converters	Montreal	25	41	41	41
Canada C. & Coke	Montreal	50	60	60	60
Canada Cottens	Montreal	60	38	35	38
Canada Cottens pf.	Montreal	52	73	72 1/2	73
Canada Cottens 6s	Montreal	\$6,000	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Canada Gen. Elec.	Toronto	8	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Canada Loco. 6s	Montreal	\$2,000	97	96	96
Chicago Pneu. Tool	Chicago	85	53	52 1/2	52 1/2

Stock.	Market.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
City Dairy pf.....	Toronto	7	98	97	98
C. & S. Brewing pf.....	Cleve.	15	35	35	35
Consol. Coal 6s.....	Baltimore	\$13,000	99	98 1/2	98 1/2
Cotton Duck 5s.....	Baltimore	\$34,000	67 1/2	67	67
Cons. Ice pf.....	Pittsburgh	50	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Corn Prod.....	Chicago	100	104	104	104
Crucible Steel.....	Pittsburgh	585	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Crucible Steel pf.....	Pittsburgh	285	92	89 1/2	91 1/2
D. H. Holmes pf.....	N. Or.	10	140	140	140
Davison Chem. Co. 6s.....	Balto.	\$1,000	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Detroit Navigation.....	Cleveland	57	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Diamond Match.....	Chicago	329	100	99 1/2	100
Diamond Match 6s.....	Chicago	\$1,000	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Dominion Bridge.....	Montreal	30	117	116 1/2	117
*Dominion Can.....	Montreal	70	66	66	66
Dominion Can.....	Toronto	23	67	67	67
Dominion Can 6s.....	Montreal	\$1,000	98	98	98
Dominion Coal pf.....	Montreal	26	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Dominion Coal 5s.....	Montreal	\$6,000	97	96	96
Dom. Cotton 6s.....	Montreal	\$1,000	100	100	100
Dom. I. & S. pf.....	Montreal	69	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
Dom. I. & S. 5s.....	Montreal	\$11,000	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Dominion Steel.....	Montreal	1,092	46	44	44
Dominion Steel.....	Toronto	10	46	45	45
Dominion Textile.....	Montreal	338	80	78 1/2	80
Dominion Textile pf.....	Montreal	5	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
East Boston Land.....	Boston	50	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
Elec. Dev. bonds.....	Toronto	\$500	86	86	86
Elec. Co. of America.....	Phila.	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Elec. Storage Battery.....	Phila.	345	48	46 1/2	46 1/2
Erlanger pf.....	Cincinnati	50	100	100	100
Firestone Rubber.....	Cleveland	5	279 1/2	279 1/2	279 1/2
Gen. Asphalt.....	Philadelphia	3,747	37 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Gen. Asphalt pf.....	Philadelphia	424	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Gen. Electric.....	Boston	241	141	140	140 1/2
Goodwins.....	Montreal	5	35	35	35
Goodwins pf.....	Montreal	50	77	77	77
Goodyear pf.....	Cleveland	159	101 1/2	100	100
G. B. S. Brewing.....	Balt.	320	3 1/2	3	3
G. B. S. Brewing Inc.....	Balt.	\$5,000	8	7 1/2	8
G. B. S. Brewing 4s.....	Balt.	\$14,000	41	40	40
Grassell Chem. pf.....	Cleveland	60	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Houston Oil cfs.....	Baltimore	460	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Houston Oil cfs. pf.....	Baltimore	65	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Illinois Brick.....	Chicago	10	65	65	65
Indep. Brewing.....	Pittsburgh	160	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Indep. Brew. pf.....	Pittsburgh	205	33	32 1/2	33
Indep. Brew. 6s.....	Pittsburgh	\$5,000	80 1/2	80	80
Inland Steel.....	Chicago	30	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Inter-Lake S. S. Co.....	Cleve.	270	08	96 1/2	98
Int. Harv. Corp.....	Chicago	100	107	107	107
Internat. Shoe pfd.....	St. Louis	25	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
La Belle Iron.....	Pittsburgh	253	47	47	47
Lake of Woods.....	Montreal	15	124	123 1/2	124

INDUSTRIALS—Continued

Stock.	Market.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Sherwood-Williams ..Montreal		3	50	49	50
Sherwood-Williams pf..Mont.		105	97	96%	96%
Sherwood-Williams 6s..Mont.		\$3,000	97%	97	97
Spanish R. P. & G..Montreal		1,895	40%	29%	29%
Spanish R. P. & G. pf..Mont.		633	40	31	31
Spanish R. P. & G. pf..Mont.		79	84%	84%	84%
Steel Co. of Canada..Montreal		15	18%	18%	18%
Steel Co. of Canada..Montreal		100	19	19	19
Steel Co. of Canada pf..Toronto		15	84%	84%	84%
Steel Co. of Canada 6s..Mont.		\$5,000	94	94	94
Street's Stable Car Co.Chicago		15	6%	6%	6%
Studebaker Co..Chicago		50	23%	23%	23%
Swift & Co..Chicago		585	104%	104	104%
Swift & Co..Boston		427	105	104	104%
Swift & Co. 5s..Chicago		\$1,000	90%	90%	90%
Torrington pf..Boston		6	27%	27	27%
Torrington pf..Boston		11	27%	27%	27%
Tooke Bros. pf..Montreal		1	85%	85%	85%
Tuckett's Tobacco..Montreal		173	41%	40	40
Tuckett's Tob. pf..Montreal		50	95	95	95
Union Carbide..Chicago		110	157	154	154
Union Carbide rights.Chicago		219	5%	5	5%
Union Oil..Los Angeles		1,372	61%	58%	59%
Union Sand..St. Louis		20	70	70	70
Union S. & Signal..Pitts.		91	125%	125%	125%
United Fruit..Boston		833	167	163%	166
United Fruit 4 1/2% 1923.Boston		\$2,000	93	93	93
United Fruit 4 1/2% 1923.Boston		35	76	76	76
United Oil..Los Angeles		7,000	93%	93%	93%
United Shoe Mach..Boston		775	47	46%	46%
Un. Shoe Mach. pf..Boston		91	28	27	27
U. S. Printing..Cin.		20	75%	75	75%
U. S. Steel..Boston		10,510	60%	58%	58%
U. S. Steel..Chicago		1,860	58%	58%	58%
U. S. Steel..Phila.		35,137	90%	58%	58%
U. S. Steel..Pittsburgh		65	60	59	59%
U. S. Steel pf..Boston		287	100	100%	107%
Wayagamack P. & P.Montreal		231	27	26	26
Wmack P. & P. bds.Montreal		\$13,100	74	71	71
Whouse Air Brake..Pitts.		219	129	128	129
Whouse Electric..Pitts.		75	32	31%	31%
Whouse Elec. 1st pf..Pitts.		59	55	55	55
Whouse Machine..Pitts.		12	21	21	21
Westmoreland Coal..Phila.		109	57%	56%	57%
Westmoreland Coalwar.Phila.		300	5	4%	5
Youngstown, S. & T. pf.Cleve.		106	109%	109%	109%

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

State, Municipal, Etc.

Bonds.	Market.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
City of Baltimore 4s. '58..Balt.		\$1,000	90%	90%	90%
City of Baltimore 4s. '60..Balt.		\$7,000	90	90	90
City of Baltimore 4s. '61..Balt.		\$1,000	90%	90%	90%
City of Baltimore 3 1/2% '80..Balt.		\$14,700	81	79%	81
City of N. Orleans 4s..N. Or.		\$11,500	93	92%	92%
City of N. O. prem. bds.N. Or.		\$1,000	257	257	257
State Louisiana 4s..N. Orleans		\$46,000	98	97%	97%
State La. pub. imp. 1900.N. Or.		\$7,000	89%	89	89%

Banks, Etc.

Stock.	Market.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Bank of Calif..San Fran.		39	197	197	197
Bank of Commerce..Montreal		249	202%	201	201
Bank of Commerce..St. Louis		45	127	126%	127
Bank of Commerce..Toronto		17	203	202	202
Bankers' Trust..St. Louis		50	194%	194%	194%
Boatmen's Bank..St. Louis		15	190	189	189
Canada Landed..Toronto		2	157	157	157
Canada Perm..Toronto		10	183	183	183
Chicago Title & T..Chicago		75	205	204%	204%
Citizens' Bank..Baltimore		25	43%	42%	42%
Citizens' Sav. & Tr..Cleve.		59	260	260	260
Colonial Inv..Toronto		8	79%	79%	79%
Dominion Bank..Toronto		114	214	212%	212%
Exchange Bank..Balt.		35	160	160	160
Fifth-Third Nat..Cinn.		5	200	200	200
Fidelity & Deposit..Balt.		25	150	150	150
German Bank..Balt.		30	110%	110%	110%
German Nat..New Orleans		27	160	155	155
Guardian Sav. & T..Cleveland		40	245	242%	242%
Hochelaga..Montreal		10	152	152	152
Imperial Bank..Toronto		90	207%	207%	207%
Insurance Co. of N. A..Phila.		937	22	21%	22
Merchants'..Montreal		63	184	180%	184
Mer. & Mechanics'..Balt.		10	33	33	33
Metropolitan Bank..New Or.		15	145	145	145
*Montreal..Montreal		3	227%	227%	227%
Natl. Sav. & Trust..Wash.		10	262%	262%	262%
Nova Scotia Bank..Montreal		206	253%	251	251
Quebec Bank..Montreal		16	122	122	122
Royal Bank..Montreal		18	215	215	215
Royal Bank..Toronto		3	215	215	215
Standard Bank..Toronto		44	208%	208	208
Toronto..Toronto		8	204%	204%	204%
Union..Montreal		7	138	138	138
Union Sav. Loan..Cleveland		25	116	116	116
Union Trust..Baltimore		5	63	63	63
Whitney Cent. Bank..New Or.		30	275	270	270

*Ex dividend.

Railroads

Transactions and range of quotations of railroad stocks in markets other than New York:

Stocks.	Market.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchafson	Boston	78	90%	96	96
Atchafson	Phila.	10	97%	97%	97%
A. C. Line deb. 4s..Balt.		\$27,000	92%	92	92
A. C. Line of Conn. 5s..Balt.		\$10,000	89	87%	87%
Baltimore & Ohio..Phila.		100	99	99	99
Boston & Albany..Boston		116	197%	197%	197%
Boston & Maine..Boston		688	66	62%	62%
Boston & Maine pf..Boston		110	100	100	100
Canadian Pacific..Montreal		900	218%	214%	214%
Canadian Pacific..Toronto		2	217%	217%	217%
Ches. & Ohio..Philadelphia		20	58%	55%	55%
C. B. & Q. R. 4s..Boston		\$7,000	95%	94%	95%

Stock.	Market.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Current River 5s..Boston		\$1,000	92	92	92
Chicago Jct. & S. Y..Boston		33	164	164	164
Chl. Jct. & S. Y. pf..Boston		25	105	105	105
C. J. & S. Y. 5s. 1915..Boston		\$12,000	88%	88%	88%
Erie	Philadelphia	30	28%	27%	27%
Fitchburg pf..Boston		158	102	100	100
Fla. Cent. & P. con. 5s..Balt.		\$1,000	100%	100%	100%
Ga. & Caro. & Nor. 5s..Balt.		\$2,000	102	102	102
Georgia & Alabama 5s..Balt.		\$3,000	101%	101%	101%
Ga. So. & Fla. 5s..Balt.		\$2,000	101%	101%	101%
Lehigh Valley	Phila.	268	75%	74%	74%
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s..Phila.		\$2,000	106%	106%	106%
Lehigh Valley 4 1/2%..Phila.		\$1,000	101	101	101
Lehigh V. con. 4 1/2% reg. Phila.		\$1,000	100%	100%	100%
Lehigh V. gen. con. 4s..Phila.		\$7,000	93%	93	93%
Maine Central	Boston	85	102%	101%	101%
Mine Hill	Phila.	2	57	57	57
Missouri Pacific	Phila.	10	32%	32%	32%
N. O. & G. & Nor. 5s..Balt.		\$5,000	64	64	64
N. Y. & N. H. & H..Boston		5,843	104	100%	100%
N. Y. N. H. & H. rgt. 5s..Bos.		31,012	2%	1%	1%
Norfolk & A. Term. 5s..Balt.		\$5,000	93%	92%	92%
Norfolk & C. 1st 5s..Balt.		\$3,000	104	104	104
Northern Central	Balt.	51	115%	115%	115%
Old Colony R. R..Boston		31	165	163	163
Penn. R. R. Philadelphia 2,866		573-1656	13-16	13-16	13-16
P. R. R. rgt. 5s..Phila.		12	21%	21	21
Reading	Phila.	5,406	81%	79	79%
Reading 2d pf..Phila.		40	44%	44%	44%
Reading gen. 4s..Phila.		\$8,000	95	94%	95
Reading J. C. 4s..Phila.		\$5,000	93%	93	93
Reading Term. 5s..Phila.		\$1,000	113%	113%	113%
Rock Island	Phila.	10	17%	17%	17%
Rock Island pf..Phila.		500	29	28%	28%
Rutland pf..Boston		25	29	29	29
Sav. P. & W. 5s..Balt.		\$1,000	106%	106%	106%
Seaboard Air Line..Balt.		200	191	18%	19
Seaboard Air Line pf..Balt.		200	43%	42%	42%
Schuylkill R. E. S. 4s..Phila.		\$1,000	99	99	99
Southern Pac	Phila.	110	93	91%	91%
Southern Railway	Phila.	100	24%	24%	24%
Union Pacific	Boston	50	150%	148	148
West Jersey & S. S..Phila.		20	57	57	57

CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE

For Week Ended Aug. 2, 1913.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,980..AMALGAMATED COP..	70%	71%	68%	69%
300..American Beet Sugar..	27%	27%	25%	25%
5,880..American Can	33%	34%	31%	32
210..American Car & Foundry	45%	45%	44%	44%
200..American Cotton Oil...	39%	42	39%	41
20..American Ice Securities.	24	24	23%	23%
20..American Linseed	8%	9%	8%	9%
40..American Locomotive...	32	32%	32	32
1,880..American Smelt. & Refin.	63%	65%	62%	63%
50..American Sugar Refin...	110	110	110	110
190..Anaconda Copper Corp...	35%	36%	35%	35%
470..Atch., Top. & Santa Fe...	99%	99%	96%	96%
220..BALTIMORE & OHIO...	98%	99%	95%	95%
100..Bethlehem Steel	34%	34%	33%	33%
300..Brooklyn Rapid Transit	88%	89	87%	87%
450..CALIFORNIA PET	19%	20%	19	19
2,200..Canadian Pacific	217%	218%	214%	216%
90..Central Leather Co..	24%	24%	23	23
3,120..Chesapeake & Ohio...	54	56%	53%	54
60..Chicago Great Western...	14%	14%	14%	14%
850..Chl. Mil. & St. Paul...	106%	106%	104%	105
30..Chino Copper	38%	38%	36%	36%
200..Colorado Fuel & Iron...	32	32%	30%	31
10..Colorado Southern	32%	32%	32%	32%
140..Consolidated Gas	131%	131%	131%	131%
130..Corn Products Refining...	11	11%	10%	10%
30..DIS. SECURITIES	14	14%	14	14%
5,790..ERIE	26%	29%	26%	27%
10..Erie 1st pf..	46%	46%	46%	46%
100..Erie 2d pf..	35%	35%	35%	35%
450..GREAT NORTHERN pf.126%	126%	126%	125%	125%
50..Gt. N. cts. for Ore Prop.	37%	37%	35%	35%
10..Guggenheim Exploration.	44%	44%	44%	44%
50..ILLINOIS CENTRAL	113%	113%	104%	104%
100..Inspiration Copper	15%	15%	15%	15%
90..Inter-Met. V. Tr. cts...	15%	15%	15%	15%
440..Inter-Met. pf	58%	59%	57%	57%
1,620..LEHIGH VALLEY	151	151%	149%	149%
90..MEXICAN PETROL	50%	61	59%	59%
90..Missouri, Kan. & Texas...	22%	23%	22%	22%
1,410..Missouri Pacific	33%	33%	31%	31%
110..NATIONAL LEAD CO..	49%	49%	49%	49%
90..Nevada Consol. Copper...	16%	16%	16	16
600..New York Central	98%	99%	97%	98
290..New York, N. H. & H..	104	104	100%	100%
10..New York, Ont. & West.	29%	29%	29%	29%
540..Northern Pacific	110	110%	108%	109%
730..Pennsylvania Railroad...	114%	114%	113%	113%
20..PITTSBURGH COAL	18%	18%	18%	18%
10..RAY CONS. COPPER...	18%	18%	18%	18%
47,540..Reading	162%	163	153	158%
90..Republic Iron & Steel...	24%	24%	23%	23%
410..Rock Island Co. pf...	17%	17%	16%	16%
310..Rock Island Co. pf...	29%	30	28	28%
3,650..SOUTHERN PACIFIC...	93%	94	90%	91%
280..Southern Railway extend	25%	24%	23%	23%
1,080..TENN. COPPER	30%	31%	30	30%
30..Third Avenue	36%	36%	34	34
10..UNION BAG & P. CO. 5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
27,530..Union Pacific	140%	150%	147%	148%
110..United States Rubber...	60%	60%	59%	59%
42,450..United States Steel...	59	60%	58%	59
650..Utah Copper	45%	45%	47	48
20..WABASH	3	3	3	3
200..Westinghouse E. & M...	64	64	63%	63%

168,130

The Department Store in China

The success of the three department stores for dealing with the Chinese in Chinese and foreign goods which have been started in Hongkong during the past three years has led to the establishment of a fourth concern of this sort on the chief foreign retail street of the city.

THE MANILA RAILWAY

Something of the Doings of This British Enterprise in the Philippines

*Although it is twenty-five years since the old British company came into existence to take over a concession from the Spanish Government for the construction of a line some 122 miles in length, the present development of the property may be thus summarized: Out of a projected 820 miles of

Latest Earnings of Important Railroads

Below are shown the earnings of important railroads according to the latest reports published. The net earnings are in some cases the figure resulting from the

deduction of expenses alone from gross receipts, in others it is the amount remaining after taxes have been paid and car settlements made with other railroads. As

each railroad reports its net in the same way from month to month, these figures, published currently, are the best guide to those interested.

June Gross and Net Earnings

June Compared with Same Month in 1912.

Gross		Net	
Amount.	Change.	Amount.	Change.
\$8,620,429	—	\$48,280	—
2,609,253	+ 178,402	528,093	—
9,015,427	+ 700,594	2,300,286	—
2,178,200	+ 408,700	542,500	—
11,674,430	+ 363,033	3,627,755	—
7,631,916	+ 832,266	2,061,940	—
7,196,026	+ 655,664	2,298,836	—
1,372,607	+ 136,954	415,273	—
1,104,944	+ 165,985	209,247	—
1,953,503	— 311,791	701,265	—
3,392,183	+ 140,344	1,040,967	—
5,350,215	+ 86,446	1,227,304	—
853,980	+ 86,857	268,842	—
1,573,737	+ 180,202	348,106	—
892,267	+ 55,225	206,170	—
1,070,683	+ 128,544	290,515	—
25,395,736	+ 2,412,614	5,774,452	—
9,962,558	+ 837,091	2,091,751	—
33,606,739	+ 1,910,058	7,164,131	—
15,559,935	+ 1,377,749	3,888,935	—
1,940,658	+ 217,230	581,440	—
11,644,536	+ 1,103,704	3,707,927	—
5,147,097	+ 258,499	1,390,067	—
7,563,761	+ 657,834	3,321,135	—
818,350	+ 71,987	115,379	—

Earnings for the Year Ended June 30, Compared with Same 1911-12.

Gross		Net	
Amount.	Change.	Amount.	Change.
\$116,896,251	+ \$9,143,892	\$34,591,565	+ \$2,318,861
36,123,071	+ 2,624,715	10,036,063	+ 501,342
101,556,132	+ 8,961,809	27,776,494	+ 108,291
22,979,800	+ 3,441,200	6,049,000	+ 932,900
139,395,696	+ 16,076,158	46,245,874	+ 2,946,633
94,084,055	+ 14,828,700	27,551,003	+ 9,339,213
83,035,921	+ 9,337,330	24,660,769	+ 3,738,004
16,993,005	+ 1,857,579	4,504,272	+ 381,968
15,077,666	+ 1,116,841	3,934,158	+ 101,257
23,999,332	+ 2,756,603	8,669,536	+ 956,105
4,518,044	+ 5,025,517	14,068,848	+ 3,133,759
64,786,414	+ 5,565,764	11,250,848	+ 3,438,129
10,706,309	+ 1,433,450	3,959,152	+ 1,019,131
21,410,672	+ 3,304,986	8,015,490	+ 1,619,348
10,893,990	+ 1,315,435	3,220,534	+ 697,643
12,377,649	+ 1,169,917	3,307,452	+ 266,872
144,701,170	+ 16,231,860	30,071,552	+ 3,479,190
55,862,237	+ 5,390,343	10,338,547	+ 2,057,669
185,573,584	+ 14,906,739	28,996,519	+ 4,026,648
89,253,420	+ 7,223,305	17,134,374	+ 149,669
24,527,864	+ 1,605,961	6,846,252	+ 1,121,435
142,774,705	+ 11,249,534	49,905,295	+ 4,871,167
68,529,490	+ 4,939,161	20,336,102	+ 377,255
93,638,459	+ 7,660,850	39,608,243	+ 4,020,041
11,018,553	+ 1,381,690	1,911,287	+ 635,281

May Gross and Net Earnings

May Compared with the Same Month in 1912.

Gross		Net	
Amount.	Change.	Amount.	Change.
\$3,973,644	+ \$114,593	\$641,933	— \$271,083
1,003,172	+ 24,619	89,816	— 73,068
2,518,184	+ 648,156	911,855	+ 538,415
2,944,557	+ 135,576	898,226	+ 34,506
1,252,690	+ 208,686	161,619	— 88,151
1,127,245	+ 104,093	230,706	+ 74,047
1,912,734	+ 27,265	408,280	+ 998
5,410,711	+ 1,125,173	1,634,089	+ 741,934
7,007,940	+ 1,340,230	2,504,045	+ 778,153
3,795,218	+ 1,494,507	1,054,089	+ 526,929
5,071,380	+ 403,204	719,474	— 291,181
2,409,626	+ 322,721	564,071	+ 87,318
5,105,686	+ 529,179	1,681,686	+ 357,709
1,137,435	+ 32,485	249,794	— 906
3,618,667	— 963,317	832,998	+ 178,436
5,740,205	+ 257,804	952,078	+ 566,175
3,901,568	+ 376,613	1,156,872	+ 7,517
5,766,417	+ 638,872	1,299,038	+ 137,614
1,415,752	+ 66,029	208,533	+ 47,725
4,369,543	+ 1,144,740	1,744,795	+ 1,182,228
5,370,192	+ 471,049	1,536,874	+ 837,045
3,524,318	+ 321,123	1,061,777	+ 34,170
1,030,261	+ 54,778	736,110	+ 109,481
2,612,672	+ 305,386	286,140	+ 12,794
		417,977	+ 419,276

†Fiscal year begins Jan. 1.

Earnings July 1 to June 1, Compared with Same 1911-12.

Gross		Net	
Amount.	Change.	Amount.	Change.
\$44,464,852	+ \$2,436,409	\$7,453,820	— \$426,075
12,958,452	— 7,381	2,913,810	— 369,131
29,265,269	+ 2,564,334	12,535,709	+ 1,489,552
32,024,781	+ 646,190	9,569,365	— 943,721
14,001,617	+ 610,699	1,872,933	— 1,032,951
12,775,775	+ 1,062,672	3,396,469	+ 849,089
22,579,875	+ 1,227,576	6,117,610	+ 1,225,570
57,290,468	+ 5,827,204	14,674,977	+ 2,191,240
71,856,890	+ 11,526,802	30,435,491	+ 3,891,540
39,299,894	+ 6,043,152	12,802,727	+ 2,389,087
54,797,676	+ 2,914,852	12,229,833	— 1,710,330
29,994,670	+ 3,905,873	9,103,154	+ 2,711,970
57,430,682	+ 7,247,562	15,949,676	+ 4,034,413
12,248,980	+ 982,163	2,731,672	+ 90,268
54,274,064	— 2,364,683	20,855,695	— 1,039,080
63,197,751	+ 4,091,896	16,511,528	— 1,870,594
39,997,031	+ 3,719,116	12,622,091	+ 1,042,749
66,651,916	+ 8,742,409	22,370,020	+ 2,015,139
16,096,987	+ 768,537	2,990,750	+ 683,137
47,524,483	+ 5,953,269	24,044,523	+ 7,310,211
64,989,000	+ 6,353,067	18,348,010	+ 4,276,419
39,883,151	+ 3,466,986	13,834,408	+ 1,394,935
12,336,900	+ 1,243,545	11,580,037	+ 1,313,547
29,170,789	+ 3,217,402	4,381,189	+ 639,867
		5,750,577	+ 1,621,650

Municipal Generosity

Advertisements of loans by Canadian municipalities have recently appeared as follows:

BRADFORD, ONT.—The ratepayers will vote upon a by-law on Aug. 12 to loan \$20,000 for establishment of wire screen factory.

PARRY SOUND, ONT.—Tenders will be received up to Aug. 5 for \$55,500 debentures for loan to a smelter industry and electric light improvements.

REDCLIFF, ALTA.—By-laws to purchase factory sites and construct extension to water works totaling \$121,000 will be voted upon July 28 and Aug. 4, respectively.

CITY OF ST. THOMAS.—Thirty-five-thousand-dollar loan to manufacturers; interest, 5 per cent.; principal repayable in installments from May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1923; \$15,000 loan to manufacturers; interest, 5 per cent.; principal repayable in three installments of \$5,000, from May 1, 1918, to May 1, 1920.

LONDON, ONT.—Application will be made to the Ontario Legislature at its next session for an act to confirm the following debenture by-laws: \$32,536.50 for cement walks, tile sewers, and macadam pavements; \$1,816.94 for pavements, \$3,512.53 for roads and storm water drain, \$250,000 for City Hall, \$25,000 loan to Dennis Wire and Iron Works Company, \$20,000 loan to the C. N. W. Shoe Company, \$7,000 for Industrial School equipment, \$15,000 for Queen Alexandra Sanatorium. S. Baker, City Clerk.

BERLIN, ONT.—The City Council has decided to submit five by-laws, two of them industrial propositions, to the electors in the municipal elections. They are: To grant a loan of \$9,000 to George Hashboun & Co., furniture manufacturers, for ten years, for the erection of a new factory; to grant a fixed assessment for ten years on the Lippert Furniture Company's plant, for which the company promises to erect a large four-story addition and to employ 100 more hands; to in-

crease fire protection in the factory district by the erection of a fire station in the North Ward, which, with equipment, is to cost \$18,800; to spend \$6,000 on the erection of municipal barns, and \$3,000 for the establishment of a modern abattoir.

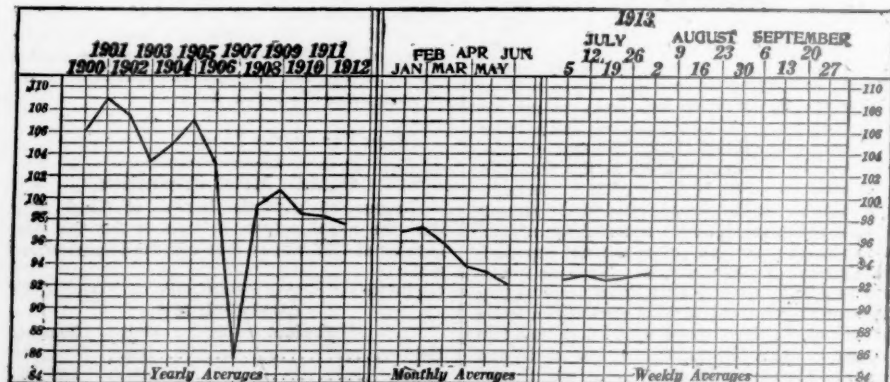
PETROLEA, ONT.—By-laws to bonus Petrolea Motor Car Company to the extent of \$10,000, and to set aside \$2,000 for market accommodation, have been passed.

MIDLAND, ONT.—Application will be made to the

Ontario Legislature for confirmation of the following by-laws: To grant a bonus of \$25,000 to the Midland Dry Dock Company, Limited, for the construction of a floating dry dock and building berth; to issue \$8,000 debentures for cement sidewalks.

DUCK LAKE, SASK.—For \$8,000 5½ per cent. twenty-year Town Hall, and \$4,000 5½ per cent. twenty-year debentures, bonus to Dominion Milling Company. Frank Hopwood, Secretary-Treasurer.

Curve of the Basic Price of Bonds



In this chart the average yield of ten selected savings bank bonds is capitalized on a 4 per cent. basis, and so converted into a market price, the fluctuations of which are shown from 1900 to 1912 by years, for January, February, and March by months and from April 1 to date by weeks.

Mining

How the Speculator Fares on the Curb

The Treacherous "Unlisted" Department
for which Nobody Is Responsible and
Where Almost Anything May Happen

Shortly before the 3 o'clock gong is to sound the close of the market, a Curb broker walks from the telephone in an adjacent building, pushes his way into the struggling crowd, and asks the market on Arizona Belmont. It is 33 bid, 35 asked, and he succeeds in purchasing 2,000 shares at 34. A moment later another broker rushes into the crowd and also requests the market on the same stock, addressing his request to the broker who has just bought the 2,000 shares. However, before the first broker can answer, a third one breaks in with an offer. "I'll sell a thousand at 35," he shouts. He pauses a moment and then tries again. "A thousand at 34," he offers. The one who has purchased stock at 34 then makes an offering. "Two thousand at 36," he announces. "I'll take it," says the second broker. The one who has offered to sell two points lower looks at them disgustedly. "Some one ought to tell the District Attorney about you fellows," he says, and turns away. That closes the incident so far as the Curb is concerned, except that later in the day the transaction is recorded. What has happened is this: A customer, perhaps in a distant city, sent an order to buy 2,000 shares of Arizona Belmont at the market to the broker who ostensibly bought them at 36. Upon receipt of the order this broker, knowing that the market price was 34, telephoned to another broker to buy the stock at that price. He did so, and when the broker who had the order appeared on the Curb, sold the stock to him at 36, or two points higher than it could have been purchased from a third broker. Thus, working in collusion, they were able to have the transaction recorded, and so overcharge the customer two points, dividing the difference.

If such a transaction is possible in a "listed" stock, over which the Curb Association has jurisdiction, no effort of the imagination is necessary to see the possibilities of deception in the "unlisted" stocks, over which the Association has no jurisdiction. Those low prices in mining shares that appear suddenly have their flare of speculation and then disappear without notice, are always in the "unlisted" group, where moral responsibility is at its minimum.

The importance to American mining investors and speculators of the market controlled by the New York Curb Market Association is obvious from the fact that transactions in fifty-two mining stocks traded in last year were 11,768,177 shares. And this by no means represents total transactions. There are listed more than a hundred mining stocks, dealt in regularly by members of the association on the Curb. Then there are about a thousand other stocks which are not listed, and which do not come under the control either of the unlisted association or any other organization. At times trading in one of these stocks is many times as large as in the listed stocks.

The opportunities to "scalp" a customer for a point or two are not rare in the "listed" stocks, but they are very much greater when dealing with the "unlisted" shares. The Curb Market Association does not recognize them in any way, though they are dealt in regularly by members of the association, and there is no report published either of transactions or prices. Of course the profits are not so great when "scalping" a point or two in one of these cheap stocks as in the higher priced industrials. When the excitement in American Marconi occurred some months ago, and the market fluctuated forty or fifty points in a day, it was said by a broker that a purchaser was lucky to get his stock within ten points of the market, and a seller was lucky to get anything at all. The same chances were found by the unscrupulous in the Standard Oil subsidiaries. But if the profits in defrauding a customer in the cheaper "unlisted" mining stocks are not so great, they are more frequent, and because transactions and prices are not reported, certainly much easier and safer. Suppose a customer in Albany were to send in an order to buy a thousand shares of one of these stocks in an active market, and the day's range up to that time had been, say, 50 to 60. The dishonest broker could—and frequently does—execute the order at the market, and then turn in the stock to the customer at any price he may choose within the range, and the customer would have no way of knowing that

the transaction was not perfectly legitimate. The same would be true of a selling order.

The worst type of Curb brokers make it a practice to be "long" of as little stock as possible. That is, if a customer sends in an order to buy, say, a thousand shares of stock on margin, the broker often sells the stock himself and stays "short" of it until such time as the customer either decides to take it up or to close out the trade. Aside from the other evils of such practice, it is obvious that when the broker is "playing the market" the customer is not likely to get as good a price as when dealing with one doing a strictly commission business, which few Curb brokers do. The mining business should be a perfectly legitimate one, but the public has to contend not alone with the "fake" mining promoter, but with fraudulent practices on the greatest market there is for low-priced mining stocks.

An Australian Bonanza

*That wonderful Queensland mine, Mount Morgan, maintains for the year ended May 31 last the dividend of 20 per cent. on its million pounds of capital which it has paid for the four previous years (with the assistance in 1912 of £50,000 from the reserve.) Three-fourths of this had already been distributed in the usual quarterly payments, and the surplus in hand enables the board to pay the remaining £50,000 after very liberal appropriations for rebuilding and depreciation, and to carry forward a very large amount. Until the detailed accounts arrive it is not possible to say exactly how much of the year's profit of £371,130 was obtained from copper and how much from gold. We are told that 9,280 tons of fine copper were produced and that only 700 tons were unsold on June 1, from which it would seem that 8,580 tons were sold, and the average gross price obtained was £75 18s. 4d. per ton. The quantity of gold produced last year was 126,082 ounces.

The whole history of the mine from the date of its purchase for £640 from the simple-minded grazier who then owned it, is one of the romances of fortune. And not the least remarkable development has taken place within the last seven years. In 1906 copper smelting began, and after having been one of the richest gold mines in the world, Mount Morgan became the biggest copper producing property in Australia—the "Tinto of Australia," as it has been aptly named. Up to the present, however, the more sanguine estimates of the experts have not been altogether realized, but more money is being spent on plant and concentrating works, and a much larger copper production is looked for. Then there are coal properties which are to be worked and which promise to furnish coal suitable for the company's requirements. Since the publication of the accounts for 1911-12 considerable changes have taken place in the personnel of the company's shareholders. It was announced in April last that a syndicate of English and Australian financiers had taken over en bloc the interests of the late Walter and Thomas Hall, amounting to about 350,000 shares, the price paid being understood, but not officially disclosed, to be between £1,000,000 and £1,250,000. The Halls died enormously rich, and the origin of their great fortune was the interest acquired by Thomas, then manager of the Queensland National Bank, from the Morgan brothers, who bought out the first owner for, as already mentioned, £640. Up to the end of 1912 Mount Morgan had paid close upon £8,000,000 in dividends, that is, 800 per cent. on the original price of the shares. At the present rate of £200,000 a year distribution, it would take the next forty years to equal this. Only those who are intimately concerned with mines, and scientifically equipped to make trustworthy estimates, can say what is the likelihood of the £200,000 being maintained or exceeded; the only thing that can be said by the rest of us with any degree of certainty is that Mount Morgan is very far from being "played out." At the end of 1912 the reserves of auriferous copper ore blocked out were estimated at 3,526,000 tons, so that, at the present rate of treatment, the mine has still some years of prosperous life before it.

*From The London Times.

Ontario Metal Production

Returns made to the Bureau of Mines show that the metal output of Ontario for the first quarter of 1913 was as shown in the accompanying table:

ONTARIO METAL PRODUCTION FOR FIRST QUARTER, 1913.

Product	Unit	Quantity
Gold	Oz.	50,637
Silver	Oz.	7,264,559
Copper	Tons	3,075
Nickel	Tons	6,311
Iron ore	Tons	15,387

Pig iron	Tons	181,042
Cobalt and nickel oxides	Lb.	280,096

The principal gold producers are the Hollinger and Dome, but the McEnany and MacIntyre also contributed, as well as the Cordova in Hastings County, and the Canadian Exploration Company at Long Lake. The Foster-Tough mine at the new camp of Kirkland Lake is turning out some rich ore. The quantity of ore milled in all was 69,905 tons, the average yield of gold being thus a little under 1/4 oz. per ton.

The production of silver was nearly equal to that for the corresponding period of last year, being only some 74,485 oz. less. The mines of Cobalt proper furnished 7,253,595 oz.; South Lorrain, 198,381 oz.; Gowganda, 54,350 oz., and from gold bullion, 10,964 oz. Shipments amounted to 7,053 tons ore; 2,130 tons concentrates, and 1,926,160 oz. of bullion. Silver refineries in Ontario recovered 2,754,292 ounces.

The Sudbury mines yielded 1,589 tons more of nickel and 538 tons more of copper than during the first three months of 1912. The producing companies are the Canadian Copper Company and the Mond Nickel Company, but a third company, which acquired the holdings of the Dominion Nickel-Copper Company, is actively preparing for production.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

The Metal Markets

NEW YORK.—The copper market remained very active, with higher prices throughout the week. On Wednesday one of the biggest sellers reported the largest single day's business since 1907—about 10,000,000 pounds. The Lake strike situation has, of course, had some effect upon the market, but even without this factor there is no doubt that the copper business would have been practically as good. Sentiment has changed completely, and instead of the sellers forcing the market the buyers are now taking a turn at it. The European market has, naturally, responded to the local one. Since the strike in the lake district was declared too late to effect the July statistics, it is expected that The Copper Producer's figures will show production for the month to have been in the neighborhood of 145,000,000 pounds, and that deliveries were about 130,000,000 pounds. Exports, according to Custom House returns, were 29,096 tons of 2,240 pounds. The following table shows monthly exports in tons for the last three years:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
January	25,026	31,229	29,357
February	26,792	31,894	19,492
March	42,428	27,074	23,600
April	33,274	22,591	27,466
May	38,901	32,984	27,670
June	27,815	26,060	30,489
July	29,096	26,761	36,659

The foreign visible copper supply in England, France, and afloat thereto on Aug. 1 was 28,374 tons, a decrease of 984 tons in the last fortnight, and comparing as follows at the beginning of each month (in tons):

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1908.
Jan. 1	40,380	57,283	83,797	109,022	55,677
Feb. 1	38,228	55,570	83,196	110,808	52,935
March 1	36,176	51,507	82,387	113,455	52,295
April 1	32,291	50,175	82,267	111,432	51,354
May 1	30,467	49,711	78,069	110,297	50,918
June 1	29,634	44,618	72,613	106,815	56,854
July 1	28,172	41,623	70,172	103,951	67,379
Aug. 1	28,374	45,026	68,025	90,239	76,550
Sept. 1	45,666	66,914	97,507	88,218	45,673
Oct. 1	44,238	67,340	93,961	93,851	50,265
Nov. 1	43,330	61,836	88,422	99,367	51,543
Dec. 1	40,746	58,682	86,250	106,473	51,938

Visible supplies of copper at Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen on Aug. 1 were 7,282 tons, a decrease of 662 tons since July 15.

Stocks at Rotterdam decreased 300 tons, at Hamburg 250 tons, and at Bremen 112 tons.

Visible supplies of copper at Hamburg and Rotterdam and Bremen compare as follows at the beginning of each month (in tons):

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Jan. 1	2,881	13,400	21,800
Feb. 1	4,902	13,100	22,600
March 1	8,526	11,500	18,600
April 1	12,812	10,930	17,300
May 1	13,390	10,121	16,700
June 1	10,582	8,002	17,750
July 1	10,033	6,545	17,300
Aug. 1	7,282	5,578	17,950

Electrolytic, prompt, closed at 15 1/4 cents.

Mines and Companies

AHMEEK MINING COMPANY.—The company issues statement of operations for six months ended June 30 showing production of 7,893,340 pounds of copper, recovery of 24.5 pounds per ton of rock stamped, total cost per pound of 10.01 cents a pound and net profit of \$421,000. Results of operations for the six months compare with those of corresponding period last year and with 1912 calendar year, as follows:

	Jan. 1 to July 1, '13.	Jan. 1 to July 1, '12.	Year 1912.
Tons rock treated	322,551	315,003	632,260
Cost per ton	\$1.48	\$1.38	\$1.39
Pounds copper	7,893,340	7,779,023	16,455,769
Pounds copper per ton	24.5	24.7	25.2
Cost per lb. at mine, excl. construction	6.03c.	5.59c.	5.51c.
Cost per pound constr. f r t., commission	2.71c.	.73c.	1.30c.
Eastern office, &c.	1.27c.	1.12c.	1.14c.
Total cost per lb. cop.	10.01c.	7.44c.	7.85c.
Net earnings	\$421,000	\$390,000	\$1,465,396

In the past six months \$12 was declared in dividends calling for total payment of \$600,000, the last dividend

(\$5 a share) being payable July 10. Real estate purchased called for payment of \$30,500 making total payments \$630,500 against net earnings of \$421,000.

President Agassiz says: "Underground conditions at shafts Nos. 1 and 2 remain substantially the same. Development work at shafts Nos. 3 and 4 was resumed this Spring, showing a continuation of average values for that part of the mine. Owing to the severe snowstorms during February and March operations were discontinued for about ten days. One-man drills are now installed throughout the mine.

"The surface equipment at shafts Nos. 3 and 4 is nearly completed, and the foundation for the addition to the stamp mill is well under way."

Balance sheet as of June 30, 1913, compares as follows:

Assets.	June 30, '13.	Dec. 31, '12.
Cash accounts received, copper and silver	\$1,464,031	\$1,777,609
Supplies and fuel	90,088	123,272
Total	\$1,554,119	\$1,900,971
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$134,622	\$171,762
Dividend payable	250,000	350,000
Total	\$384,622	\$521,762
Balance assets	1,169,496	1,379,209

BOLEO COPPER COMPANY.—The Boleo copper property in Lower California produced 14,619,920 pounds of copper in the six months ended June 30, an amount greater by 1,000,000 pounds than in the corresponding period of last year, but below the records of both 1900 and 1911. Monthly yields have been as follows in pounds:

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
January	2,638,880	2,315,040	2,047,173	2,644,000
February	2,535,680	2,204,720	2,228,590	2,331,832
March	2,234,720	2,424,800	2,700,880	2,148,383
April	2,811,200	2,149,280	2,403,520	2,777,800
May	2,424,800	2,280,160	2,411,500	2,735,680
June	1,984,640	1,851,920	2,315,040	2,115,314
Six months	14,619,920	13,206,920	14,704,673	14,653,009

None of this copper figures in any way in American statistics. The mine product is classed as Mexican, while it is shipped direct to Europe for finishing and marketing.

BUTTE.—Production of this camp for July was as follows:

	Pounds	Tons Copper	Total
		Of Ore to Ton.	
Boston & Montana group	93,870	65	6,101,550
Anaconda group	120,900	81	7,374,900
Butte & Boston	11,100	61	677,100
Washoe	6,200	62	384,400
Parrot	2,400	59	141,600
Trenton	12,300	60	738,000
North Butte	31,750	70	2,225,500
Butte Coalition	28,620	64	1,831,680
East Butte	9,680	98	948,640
Tuolumne	7,500	80	600,000
Original	8,220	59	484,980
Butte-Alex. Scott	3,200	110	352,000
Davis-Daly	4,600	100	460,000
Total	340,340		22,317,550

CALUMET AND ARIZONA.—June output of the smelter amounted to 3,000,000 pounds of blister copper, against 4,100,000 in May. The June output compares with previous years as follows, (in tons):

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1900.
January	2,375	2,272	2,029	2,248	2,218
February	2,025	2,216	1,785	1,944	2,149
March	2,125	2,326	2,250	2,595	2,273
April	2,250	2,052	1,925	2,265	2,156
May	2,150	2,212	1,927	2,027	2,303
June	1,500	2,080	1,828	2,368	2,257
Total	12,425	13,158	11,743	13,447	13,365

The decrease compared with May was caused by changing to the new smelter.

MONTANA.—Great strides were made by Montana in 1912 in production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc. Value of output was placed at \$64,754,613, against \$46,953,287 in 1911, an increase of \$17,799,326, due to greater production and higher value of copper. Most of this increase—\$17,799,326—may be credited to production of Silver Bow County, which includes Butte district. Value of the silver, copper, and lead production combined was \$18,524,437 more than in 1911, while value of the gold and zinc was \$725,111 less than in 1911.

Production of gold in 1912 was valued at \$3,625,235, against \$3,710,751 in 1911. Over 56 per cent. of the gold, or 98,779.72 ounces, was derived from silicious ores; 39,010.52 ounces, or 22.2 per cent., from placers, and 34,200.83 ounces, or 19.5 per cent., from copper ores.

Production of silver in Montana in 1912 was 12,731,638 ounces, valued at \$7,829,959, against 11,985,196 ounces in 1911. Nevada probably led in silver output in 1912, followed by Utah, and then by Montana. Of Montana's output of silver, 10,655,065 ounces, or 83.7 per cent., came from copper ores and 1,318,505 ounces, or about 10 per cent., from silicious ores.

Production of copper in Montana increased from 272,847,705 pounds in 1911 to 309,738,873 pounds, valued at \$51,106,914, in 1912, a gain of 36,891,168 pounds. Summit Valley or Butte district contributed all but 1,516,326 pounds.

Montana's zinc output in 1912, reported as spelter, aggregated 26,918,881 pounds, valued at \$1,857,402, against 43,816,145 pounds in 1911.

Number of deep mines producing metals in Montana in 1912 was 452, against 430 in 1911, and number of producing placer mines was 152, against 180. Total quantity of ore sold or treated was 5,552,164 tons, and total average recoverable value per ton of ore produced increased from \$9.36 in 1911 to \$11.52 in 1912.

SONORA.—Mining is reported to be almost at a standstill in the southern portion of the State of Sonora, especially in that section tributary to Tonichil, the northern terminus of a branch line of the Southern Pacific of Mexico Road, which runs up the Yaqui River a distance

of 155 kilometers. Many of the properties have been closed down indefinitely, while others still operating are soon to be idle, as supplies are very low and additional necessities cannot be brought in except overland and at great cost.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED.—The report of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company for the quarter ended June 30 last compares as follows:

	1913.	Decrease.
Earnings	\$1,106,788	\$322,071
Dep. for Steptoe plant	131,033	9,508
Ore extensions	126,916	7,687
Total deductions	257,949	17,195
Balance for dividends	848,219	504,876
Dividends	749,797	
Surplus	98,422	504,876

The production of copper during the quarter was 17,928,746 pounds, compared with 18,092,439 pounds in the corresponding quarter of 1912.

NEVADA HILLS.—Production and profits in June were:

	Amount.	Per Ton.
4,000 tons milled	\$65,475.48	\$14.23
Loss in tailings	6,463.34	1.40
Production	\$59,012.14	\$12.83
Net costs for month	30,831.37	6.70
Net profit for month	\$28,180.77	\$6.13

MILL RESULTS.
Recovery by concentration.....21.4%
Recovery by cyanidation.....68.7%

Total recovery.....90.1%
Three hundred and ninety-six linear feet and 3,490 cubic feet of development work done during the month.

THE PORPHYRIES.—The five leading porphyry copper mines produced, during the first half of 1913, 153,503,457 pounds of copper. In the corresponding period of 1912 they turned out 130,275,971 pounds; in the first six months of 1911, 84,003,504 pounds. The Utah Copper Company and Nevada Consolidated, which it controls, produced considerably more than 50 per cent. of the total, their combined output being 88,122,274 pounds, against 88,972,945 pounds a year ago.

Mining Stocks

Transactions and the range of prices for mining stocks on the various markets last week were as follows:

Stock.	Market.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Alaska Gold Mines	Boston	6,954	19 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Adventure	Boston	125	1 1/4	1	1
Algoma	Boston	40	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Allouez	Boston	710	33	31 1/2	32 1/2
Alta Con.	Salt Lake City	13,400	20	17 1/2	20
Amal. Copper	Philadelphia	4,118	71 1/2	69	69 1/2
Amal. Copper	Philadelphia	775	71	69 1/2	69 1/2
Anaconda	Boston	168	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Anaconda	Philadelphia	10	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am. Zinc & Smelt.	Boston	1,505	20 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4
Apex	Toronto Mine	1,500	.01	.01	.01
Arizona Commercial	Boston	610	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Bailey	Toronto	500	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2
Bailey	Toronto Mine	4,300	.08	.07 1/2	.07 1/2
Beck Tunnel	Salt Lake City	2,000	.06	.06	.06
Beaver	Toronto Mine	5,900	.33	.31	.32 1/2
Big Dome	Toronto Mine	35	14.50	14.50	14.50
Boston & Corbin	Boston	500	.80	.70	.80
Boston Ely M.	Boston Curb	625	.55	.45	.54
Bohemian	Boston Curb	50	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Buffalo Mines	Toronto M.	500	2.25	2.25	2.25
Butte & Eal.	Boston	210	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Butte Central	Boston Curb	100	.12	.12	.12
Butte & London	Boston Curb	11,000	.29	.25	.26
Butte & Superior	Boston	7,123	.28	.25 1/2	.26 1/2
Cactus Copper	Boston Curb	22,000	.05	.02 1/2	.03
Calaveras Cop.	Boston Curb	2,905	.24	.24	.24
Calumet & Arizona	Boston	1,331	.63 1/4	.62 1/4	.63 1/4
Calumet & Hecla	Boston	227	.418	.398	.400
Canadian M.	Toronto Mine	8,550	.25	.23 1/2	.24
Cedar Fallsman	Salt L. City	19,700	.00 1/4	.00 1/4	.00 1/4
Centennial Con.	Boston	300	1 1/2	1	1
Chambers Ferlan	Toronto M.	8,400	.18 1/2	.17	.18
Chief Cons.	Boston Curb	450	17-18	17	18
Chino	Boston	795	37-38	37	37 1/2
City of Cobalt	Toronto	2,600	.50	.50	.50
City of Cobalt	Toronto Mine	200	.50	.50	.50
Cobalt Lake	Toronto Mine	100	.64	.64	.64
Cobalt Lake	Toronto	100	.66	.66	.66
Cochran	Toronto Mine	1,000	1.15	1.00	1.00
Colorado	Salt Lake City	900	.16 1/2	.15	.15
Conigas	Toronto Mine	50	7.40	7.00	7.00
Conigas	Toronto	200	7.30	7.30	7.30
Contact Copper	Boston Curb	270	.40	.40	.40
Copper Range	Boston	689	.39 1/2	.38	.38 1/2
Corbin Cop.	Boston Curb	3,945	1 1/4	1-16	1-16
Cortez Ad.	Boston Curb	800	.35	.25	.35
Crown Charter	Toronto Mine	5,000	.00 1/4	.00 1/4	.00 1/4
*Crown Reserve	Boston Curb	200	.34	3-16	3-16
*Crown Reserve	Toronto	490	3.12	3.12	3.12
*Crown Reserve	Toronto M.	200	3.12	3.00	3.00
*Crown Reserve	Montreal	7,190	3.20	3.03	3.03
Crown Point	Salt Lake City	2,000	.01 1/4	.01 1/4	.01 1/4
Daly West	Boston	55	.34	.24	.24
Davis-Daly	Boston Curb	1,450	2-16	1-16	1-16
Dome Mines	Toronto	25	14.50	14.50	14.50
Dome Lake	Toronto Mine	28,175	.44	.32	.35
Dome Lake	Toronto	900	.44	.37	.37
Dome Ext.	Toronto Mine	6,100	.07 1/2	.05	.06
Eagle Blue Bell	Boston Curb	175	.98	.96	.96
East Butte	Boston	2,375	.13	.12	.12 1/2
First Nat. Cop.	Boston Curb	2,455	.24	.24	.24
Foley O'Brien	Toronto Mine	500	.24	.24	.24
Foster	Toronto Mine	1,100	.06	.06	.06
Franklin	Boston	445	.54	.5	.5
Gold Chain	Salt Lake City	1,000	.29 1/2	.29 1/2	.29 1/2
Goldfield Con.	Boston Curb	65	11-16	1 1/2	1 1/2
Gould	Toronto Mine	21,600	.03 1/2	.02 1/2	.02 1/2
Granby	Boston	1,683	.61 1/4	.50	.60
Granite Bi-Met.	St. Louis	100	.35	.35	.35
Gt. Northern	Toronto Mine	32,700	.15	.12 1/2	.13
Greene-Canaan	Boston	1,403	.7	.64	.64
Greene-Mechan	Toronto Mine	5,000	.01	.01	.01
Hancock	Boston	245	18 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2

Stock.	Market.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Hargraves	Toronto Mine	750	.04	.04	.04
Helvetia	Boston	50	.30	.30	.30
Hollinger	Boston Curb	10	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Hollinger	Toronto	261	16.00	15.70	15.85
Hollinger	Toronto Mine	455	16.00	15.75	15.75
Home Bank	Toronto	5	1.00	1.00	1.00
Houghton Cop.....	Boston Curb	240	.4 1/4	.3 1/4	.4 1/4
Indiana	Boston	225	.5 1/4	.4 1/4	.5
Inspiration	Boston	17	.15	.15	.15
Iron Cap Cop. pf.....	Boston Curb	60	.6	.5	.6
Iron Blossom.....	Salt Lake City	1,100	1.25	1.25	1.25
Island Creek Coal.....	Boston	483	.49 1/2	.47 1/2	.49
Island Creek Coal pf.....	Boston	57	.61	.60 1/2	.60 1/2
Isle Royale Cop.....	Boston	871	.19 1/2	.18	.18 1/2
Jupiter	Toronto Mine	9,700	.34	.30	.30
Keweenaw	Boston	50	.1 1/2	.1 1/2	.1 1/2
Kerr Lake.....	Toronto Mine	300	3.55	3.55	3.55
Lake Copper.....	Boston	115	.7	.6 1/4	.6 1/4
La Rose.....	Boston Curb	200	.2 1/2	.2 1/2	.2 1/2
La Rose.....	Toronto	340	2.35	2.30	2.35
La Rose.....	Toronto	200	2.35	2.35	2.35
La Salle	Boston	105	.4 1/4	.3 1/4	.4
May Day	Salt Lake City	900	.06 1/2	.06 1/4	.06 1/2
Majestic Mines.....	Boston Curb	1,160	.35	.34	.34
Mass. Con	Boston	185	.3 1/2	.3	.3
Mason Valley	Boston	50	.6 1/4	.6 1/4	.6 1/4
Mayflower	Boston	390	.7 1/4	.7	.7
McIntyre	Toronto Mine	100	1.75	1.75	1.75
McKinley-Dar	Boston Curb	200	1-15-16	1-15-16	1-15-16
McKinley-Dar	Toronto Mine	3,225	1.80	1.85	1.88
McKinley-Dar	Toronto	1,900	1.90	1.87	1.90
Mexican Metals.....	Boston Curb	6,950	.57	.49	.54
Miami	Boston	75	.23 1/2	.23 1/2	.23 1/2
Mohawk	Boston	700	.43	.40 1/4	.41 1/4
Nevada Douglas.....	Boston Curb	100	.2 1/4	.2 1/4	.2 1/4
Nevada Con.....	Boston	401	.16 1/2	.15 1/2	.15 1/2
New Arcadian	Boston	200	.2	.1 1/4	.1 1/4
Nipissing Mines	Boston	530	.8 1/4	.8 1/4	.8 1/4
Nipissing Mines.....	Montreal	1,100	8.75	8.57	8.75
Nipissing Mines	Toronto	600	8.60	8.50	8.60
Nipissing Mines.....	Toronto Mine	200	8.50	8.50	8.50
North Butte	Boston	4,002	.28 1/2	.28 1/2	.27 1/2
North Lake	Boston	50	.2 1/2	.2	.2 1/2
Ohio Copper	Boston Curb	2,150	.58	.52	.58
Ojibway	Boston	100	.80	.80	.80
Old Colony	Boston	370	.3 1/2	.3 1/2	.3 1/2
Old Dominion	Boston	214	.40	.48	.49
Oneco	Boston Curb	400	.85	.76	.80
Osceola	Boston	98	.70	.73	.75 1/2
Osiris	Toronto Mine	1,000	.01 1/2	.01 1/2	.01 1/2
Pearl Lake.....	Toronto Mine	74,850	.38	.35	.37
Peterson Lake.....	Toronto Mine	15,900	.22	.21	.21
Pond Creek.....	Boston	2,030	.21	.20	.20
Porcupine Gold.....	Boston	200	.00	.00	.00
Porcupine Gold.....	Toronto Mine	5,300	.00 1/2	.08 1/2	.08 1/2
Porcupine Tisdale.....	Toronto M.	14,400	.01 1/4	.01	.01
Preston Express.....	Toronto M.	1,000	.02	.02	.02
Prince Con.....	Salt Lake City	1,300	.36	.35	.36
Quincy M.....	Boston	158	.57	.55	.56 1/2
Ray Con	Boston	417	10	18 1/2	18 1/2
Santa Fe.....	Boston	1,030	.2	.1 1/2	.1 1/2
St. Mary's Copper L.....	Boston	10	.35	.35	.35
Shannon	Boston	885	.75	.74	.74
Shattuck & Arizona.....	Boston	95	.25 1/2	.25	.25
Silver Leaf.....	Toronto Mine	600	.03 1/2	.03 1/2	.03 1/2
South Lake	Boston Curb	425	.4	.4	.4
Smoky Develop....	Bos. Curb	100	.1 1/4	.1 1/4	.1 1/4
Silver King Coal'n.....	Salt L. C.	600	1.75	1.65	1.72 1/2
Superior Copper.....	Boston	145	.25 1/2	.24	.24
Superior & Boston.....	Boston	1,040	.24	.24	.24
Swastika.....	Toronto Mine	6,100	.04 1/4	.04	.04 1/4
Tamarack	Boston	95	.28 1/2	.27	.27
Tremiskaming	Toronto	500	.34	.34	.34
Tremiskaming.....	Toronto Mine	22,920	.35	.28	.29
Thompson Quincy.....	Salt L. C.	2,800	.25	.24	.24
Unionah Belmont.....	Phila.	2,090	.64	.64	.64
Unionah of Nevada.....	Phila.	583	4 7-16	4 5-16	4 5-16
Urethaway	Toronto	1,400	.32 1/4	.30	.30
Urethway	Toronto	240	.4 1/4	.4	.4
Uxolunne	Boston	800	.95	.85	.88
Union Chie.....	Salt Lake City	12,000	.01 1/2	.01 1/2	.01 1/2
Union Copper Land.....	Boston	100	.75	.75	.75
United Verde.....	Boston Curb	600	.60	.61	.61
U. S. M. & Ref.....	Boston	1,270	.38 1/4	.37 1/4	.38 1/4
U. S. M. & Ref. pf.....	Boston	353	.47 1/4	.47	.47 1/4
Utah Apex.....	Boston	470	.1 1/4	.1 1/4	.1 1/4
Utah Consol.....	Boston	280	.94	.94	.94
Utah Copper.....	Boston	365	.48 1/4	.47 1/2	.47 1/2
Utah Metal M'n.....	Boston Curb	1,000	.97	.93	.93
Victoria	Boston	220	1.00	.90	.90
Wetlaufer.....	Toronto Mine	1,900	.12	.12	.12
Winona	Boston	70	.1 1/4	.1 1/4	.1 1/4
Wolverine	Boston	424	.45 1/2	.43 1/4	.44
Wyandotte	Boston	100	.70	.70	.70
Yankee Cons.....	Salt Lake City	500	.08	.08	.08
*Ex dividend.					

Labor

Increase of Industrial Strikes in New York

Over Five Million Working Days Lost in the First Three Months of This Year—State Intervention

*Forty-four strikes and lockouts were begun during the first three months of 1913, involving averages of 1,800 workmen and 24,000 days of lost time per dispute. The high averages were caused by an unusual proportion of large disputes. Seventeen, nearly 40 per cent. of the whole number, produced time losses of more than 2,000 days each. Eight of them involved from 1,394 to 35,000 direct participants and caused losses in working time from 11,000 to 345,000 days per dispute:

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF DISPUTES, FIRST QUARTER.

Year.	New Disputes.			Working Days Lost By All Concerned	
	No. Directly.	Indl'ty.	Total.	In all Disputes in Quarter.	Thereof in Disputes in Earlier Quarters.
1908	34	1,611	858	2,469	44,131
1909	31	12,106	7,731	19,837	431,597
1910	42	18,565	7,462	26,027	998,320
1911	46	13,377	14,055	14,782	233,757
1912	31	4,821	3,997	8,818	131,457
1913	44	79,065	1,047	80,142	5,963,976

(Including both new disputes and earlier disputes which lasted into the quarter.)

The comparative table shows that disputes were considerably more frequent than in the first quarter of 1912, when only 31 were recorded, but about equal in frequency to 1911 and 1910, when there were but 46 and 42 respectively. The unusual number of large disputes, noted above, caused a great increase in the number of people directly involved. That number was 79,065, more than sixteen times as many as last year, when there were only 4,821. The number indirectly involved, that is, deprived of employment because of disputes, was only 1,047 this year as compared with 3,997 last year. In time lost, however, the increase in labor disturbances in 1913 was still more notable. The direct participants lost 1,069,375 working days and those thrown out of employment lost 7,363, making a total of 1,076,738, whereas last year the total loss was 103,718, less than one-tenth as much. In addition to the large amount of time lost in the quarter's new disputes, the loss occasioned by strikes of last year which were carried over into the first quarter of this year was the enormous sum of 4,887,238 days, 4,845,900 of which were caused by the strike of men's clothing workers in New York City which began Dec. 30 and lasted until March 12. That strike, as noted in the March Bulletin, was the largest single dispute in the records of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. The aggregate loss of time during the first quarter of 1913, occasioned by labor disputes, was therefore 5,963,976 working days. Last year the aggregate loss in the first quarter was 131,457 days.

THE PRINCIPAL STRIKES

Ninety-eight per cent. of the time lost through the 44 new disputes of the quarter (which means the elimination of those disputes which began before Jan. 1) was due to the 17 principal disputes listed below:

Locality, Trade, and Date.	Employees Affected.		Aggregate Days Lost.
	Directly.	Indl'ty.	
Rochester, garment workers, Jan. 22-March 19	9,500	...	345,924
New York City, white goods workers, Jan. 7-Feb. 19	6,700	...	254,600
New York City, dress and waist makers, Jan. 14-17	35,000	...	140,000
New York City, cooks and waiters, Jan. 1-31	8,000	...	126,750
New York City, kimono makers, Jan. 6-Feb. 11	3,500	...	112,000
New York City, children's dress makers, March 10-13	8,000	...	24,000
Auburn, textile workers, March 10-May 10	1,394	...	13,702
New York City, painters, March 24-April 14	2,530	...	11,274
New York City, smoking pipe makers, Feb. 5-April 23	150	...	7,050
New York City, Panama hat makers, Feb. 25-March 26	350	...	5,900
New York City, silk weavers, March 17	190	230	5,500
Dunkirk, molders, Mar. 11-May 3	194	104	3,422
Mineville, mine laborers, Jan. 23	499	...	3,922
Yonkers, conductors and motormen, Jan. 1-15	225	...	3,375
New York City, news writers, Jan. 7-March 16	48	...	2,880
New York City, kimono makers,			

Jan. 22-29	400	...	2,800
Lincoln Park, machinists, Feb. 19-26	310	...	2,170

The largest new dispute of the quarter was that of garment workers in Rochester, involving 9,500 employees and a loss of 345,924 days. In New York City there were five separate strikes of clothing workers, involving from 400 to 35,000 employees in each. Among the principal disputes were also the strikes of cooks and waiters in New York City hotels and restaurants, textile workers in Auburn rope and twine mills, painters, smoking pipe makers, Panama hat makers, and silk weavers in New York City, radiator molders in Dunkirk, mine laborers at Mineville, and street railway conductors and motormen in Yonkers.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES

Half the disputes of the quarter, in which nearly three-fourths of the direct participants were involved, were caused by their efforts to advance wages. The next largest number of workmen were involved in sympathetic strikes, including the 9,500 garment workers in Rochester, who struck against the alleged manufacture of clothing for New York shops where employees were on strike. Ten trades-union disputes were recorded, involving 3,066 workmen, and two strikes for a shorter work day, involving 6,894 workmen. Other causes of disputes, involving smaller numbers, were reduction of wages and employment or discharge of particular persons.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

Cause or Object.	Number of Disputes.				
	Won by—	Employers.	Compromised.	Pending or Not Reported.	Total.
Increase of wages..	8	7	4	1	23
Reduction of wages.	1	..	1	..	2
Reduction of hours	..	..	2	..	2
Trades union .....	..	6	3	1	10
Employment of particular persons ..	1	2	1	..	4
Sympathetic .....	..	1	1	1	3
Total disputes....	10	16	15	3	44

Employees directly concerned 50,058 10,083 18,737 217 .. 79,095

Most of the disputes affecting large numbers of workmen resulted in their favor or in compromises. The ten disputes won by the workers numbered over 50,000 employees, most of these being engaged in strikes for wage increases among the clothing trades in New York City. The Rochester garment workers, New York white goods workers, Auburn textile workers, and Dunkirk molders won compromise settlements. The largest strike won by employers was that of cooks and waiters in New York City. Three disputes were pending on the first of June.

STATE INTERVENTION

The Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration intervened in sixteen labor disputes during the months of January, February, and March. Conferences of the differing parties were arranged by the bureau in six disputes, leading to successful adjustments in all but one case. In the Yonkers street railway strike, a public investigation was conducted by the State board. The Rochester and Auburn disputes were particularly serious and persistent, requiring the continued efforts of the mediators, which finally resulted successfully in both cases.

The following table presents a summary of intervention work during the first quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of previous years. Detailed accounts of the work of the bureau in the most important cases are given, preceded by brief notes on the less important ones:

First Quarter.	Number of Disputes in Which Intervention Occurred.				Settlements Directly Effected.
	Total.	Before Strike.	By Request.	In Which Conferences Were Arranged.	
1908	19	2	1	4	3
1910	15	1	..	5	3
1911	19	1	3	6	3
1912	15	2	3	11	10
1913	16	..	3	6	6

*From the June Bulletin of the Department of Labor, State of New York.

Insuring Against Strike Riots

A very large amount of insurance has been effected recently on property on the Rand against riot risks. The terms vary, but a good deal of insurance has been placed on buildings in Johannesburg at about \$1 per cent. for six months, and on buildings outside the town at 30s. per cent. Higher rates have been quoted on shops selling foodstuffs and oil and on printing works.

LABOR NEWS

The Paterson Silk Strike Ended.

The big silk strike is over, but not all the employees who left the mills twenty-three weeks ago have been able to find work. The manufacturers said they had all the hands they could use until they received orders withheld pending the settlement of the labor troubles. When the whistle sounded Thursday morning there were streams of workers, in addition to those who had already gone back, seeking admission to the various mills. Only a few hundred workers are still unemployed, and most of these are silk workers who sought employment in mills new to them.

Although the end of the strike is a victory for the manufacturers, and the 25,000 strikers have gone back on the old terms, the mill owners to-day were giving preference to those who had previously worked in their own shops.

In their twenty-three weeks' struggle the strikers lost \$5,500,000 in wages; the loss to the manufacturers in profits was at least \$1,000,000; twenty-one small places of business were compelled to close, and landlords and merchants struggled along by giving long time credit to the strikers.

A Dispute on the Northern Pacific

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Order of Railroad Conductors on the Northern Pacific have put to a vote of their members the question of whether or not to strike unless the demands of the trainmen that suburban trainmen and conductors shall receive equal rating pay and promotion with main line employees are met. The company wishes to deal separately with employees on electric lines, while the brotherhoods desire to keep the trainmen in such service in their own organizations.

The Lake Superior Strike

Though 2,500 militia and hundreds of Deputy Sheriffs were present on Thursday, a reign of terror prevailed in Houghton, incident to the mine strike there.

Militiamen have been engaged in emptying all powder and dynamite magazines of their contents and removing the stores of explosives kept in the shaft houses. The dynamite and powder were taken to the various military camps to be guarded. The knowledge that great quantities of dynamite were stolen from the mines during the last few weeks of their operation adds to the general apprehension in the district.

Non-union miners are so thoroughly intimidated by the violence of the last few days that they fear to report for work or even to leave their houses. To meet this situation, Brig. Gen. Abbey discussed with mine managers a plan to concentrate the men who want to work and their families in large structures near the places of their employment, so that they can be guarded. It is expected that the plan will be put into operation this week. Federation officials let it be known Wednesday that they are considering asking for an injunction against the use of the militia in making arrests. Gen. Abbey stated that if such a step is taken he will call on the Governor to declare martial law. A few more men were put to work in the Calumet & Hecla shops and in several of the shafts yesterday. No more pumps were started, but those which have been in operation were kept working. "Mother" Jones, a strike worker of national reputation, will arrive there Tuesday and remain while the strike lasts.

The West Virginia Coal Strike Settled

The strike in the Kanawha coal fields was terminated on Friday, when, with a few minor exceptions, the contending parties perfected an agreement. The strike has been of more than a year's duration. By the terms of the settlement the miners will receive a nine-hour day, semi-monthly pay-days, an increase in wages, the recognition of the local unions, arbitration of disputes, and other less important concessions.

More than ten thousand miners are affected by the successful conclusion of the pending negotiations. The mines on Cabin Creek have a daily capacity of thirty thousand tons, and while many of them have been operating throughout the strike period, it has been under recognized difficulties, and the output of the mines has been materially reduced.

With the restoration of peace in all the mines throughout the Kanawha and New River fields, the scene of the gigantic labor dispute in West Virginia will likely be shifted to the northern section of the State, where agitators have already succeeded in promoting local strikes.

An Increase for 5,000 Puddlers

The puddlers of the Reading Iron Company, which employs 5,000 men, have accepted the offer of the company increasing the puddling rate from \$4.75 per ton to \$5, with the assurance that a further advance will follow when trade conditions warrant. The men had asked for an increase in wages.

The Philadelphia Cloak and Suit Strike

Almost \$1,000,000 has been lost in Philadelphia thus far by the strike in the cloak and suit industry. For every week that the strike continues more than \$500,000 more will be lost. It will be impossible to make up this loss later, as the industry depends on the season, and the season comes to an end in October. This is the beginning of the season, and the heaviest losses will be suffered at this time of the year. The loss includes the wages of the 6,000 workers who were idle for two weeks, the cost of some material that will lose its value because it is no longer in vogue, the cost of maintaining large plants, and the profits of the manufacturers.

The strike in Philadelphia was called on the morning of July 14. For more than a week all the 6,000 men and women employed in the industry were idle and the industry was tied up. Before the second week was over a number of the smaller manufacturers settled with the union, granting all the demands. About 1,000 men and women have returned to work thus far, leaving more than 5,000 workers still idle.

Utilities

A Vast Electrification Begun in Australia

The World Is Getting the Facts About Costs of Electric Construction and Operation from This Enterprise

The Victorian Railway Commission has decided upon the electrification of the Government railways in and about Melbourne, including the immediate transformation of 473 miles of tramway tracks within the city and its immediate suburban environs, and 160 miles of directly connecting steam railway running to two points 100 and 60 miles away, respectively, with the ultimate view of electrifying other steam connections as soon as their density of traffic makes this extension economical. This is probably the most extensive single electrification project yet announced, measured in miles.

Electrification has been agitated for since 1908, but its economic practicability has not, until now, convinced the Victorian authorities. After an examination into the subject in general, and after getting electric manufacturing concerns all over the world to submit competitive estimates accompanied by guarantees that after getting started the costs will be no more than the estimates, the plan was finally decided to be not only practicable, but that electrical economies would be sufficient to meet, at 4 per cent., the charges on the costs of conversion.

DOWN TO REAL COSTS

The Melbourne enterprise is of great interest because it has brought into light measures of real costs in big electrification work. It shows how far, within the few years since the Baltimore & Ohio, the New Haven, and the New York Central lines in America, and the early European electric heavy roads pioneered and paid the early losses on mistakes, the art and science having to do with heavy electrification have advanced and standardized. It is said that American manufacturers took the initiative in boldly proposing that the estimating on the Melbourne project be done upon a guaranty basis. The General Electric Company, whose study of the Melbourne situation and suggestions for construction, with estimating, was the work of Charles E. Eveleth, an expert in steam railway electrification, advanced the proposition that before estimates should be submitted in final form the commission's consulting engineers should go over tentative plans submitted by all competitors and decide on several leading alternative plans, which should be drawn up with exact specifications, and then have all competitors get down and figure on any or all of these, so that everybody would be estimating on exactly the same thing. Mr. Eveleth also proposed that, to eliminate the possibility of loss through unwarranted optimism on the part of enthusiastic engineers, the rival manufacturers should give guarantees of results, including maintenance for a term of years. This challenge was thought very good by the Victorian authorities, and the bidding was finally done on this basis.

The result of the bidding was somewhat of a surprise to European electrical engineers and manufacturers, most of whom regarded it as an established fact that the single-phase system of power distribution was more economical than the direct-current system. The direct-current system has been adopted by the Victorian authorities because, for their particular case, they found it would cost less to install and less to maintain, and that the economies in favor of that system would show further advantages with increase of traffic. The figures are not so far apart but that the eminent English engineers, whose advice was followed by the authorities, advise that in different situations the results might be different. In behalf of the single-phase system, too, it may be said that the manufacturers who advocated the direct-current system were able to underbid on many kinds of equipment used in both systems. But that the result was an eye-opener to European engineers is not to be gainsaid.

THE FIGURES

Some of the figures in the competition as made public in England by Messrs. Merz and McLellan, the English engineers, are of great value as giving a measure of comparative costs in electrification. They omitted the cost of many important items, which are to be alike in all cases, to simplify the comparison. Where there are differences the costs

of construction were, for the city and suburban lines:

	Direct Current.	Single Phase.
Generators, &c., in power station..	\$1,345,535	\$1,440,220
High tension transmission:		
20,000-volt underground cables...	571,840	550,075
20,000-volt overhead lines.....	307,475	106,840
Sub-stations	1,893,025	209,525
Electrical way equipment:		
Trolley wires	732,145	260,350
Erection of conductors, structures, &c.	2,079,255	1,799,230
Alteration to way and works: ..		
To existing bridges.....	21,750	124,000
To telegraph and 'phone wires..	100,000	908,160
Rolling stock:		
Equipping 500 motor coaches and 450 trailers	4,730,100	9,886,720
Total	\$11,972,185	\$15,285,120

And the estimated annual operating expenses, where they differed in the lowest estimates for the two systems, were:

	Direct Current.	Single Phase.
Variable power house costs.....	\$298,500	\$292,000
Maintenance high power lines....	15,950	10,845
Operation, &c., of sub-stations....	62,280	9,700
Maint. of track conductors.....	90,255	90,255
Maint. of coach equipments:		
Inspection, cleaning, small repairs	114,500	154,000
Repairs and renewals.....	219,500	455,500
Interest charges on first costs.....	468,885	611,405
Total annual costs.....	\$1,270,870	\$1,623,705

The figures in the case of the steam electrification are even more interesting. They are based on business expected in 1920, for the electrification of the steam lines will follow that of the tramways and will be complete about then. Speeds are to be 20 per cent. higher for passenger trains and 40 per cent. higher for freight trains. The line for which figures are given is 100 miles long. Sixty-eight electric locomotives are provided for. The differences in costs due to differences between the two systems, according to lowest bids, were:

	Direct Current.	Single Phase.
Transmission lines:		
20,000-volt lines	\$18,335	\$430
Step-up transformers	90,195	98,145
100,000-volt lines	642,060	601,130
Sub-stations	784,545	190,145
Track equipment:		
Copper conductors	243,245	132,680
Erection of structures, &c.....	1,102,035	1,027,975
Locomotives	1,285,200	2,129,760
Alterations to way and works.....	125,000	175,000
Total	\$4,290,005	\$4,355,265

The comparison of yearly operating costs is illuminating:

	Direct Current.	Single Phase.
Electrical energy:		
Units required by trains.....	16,350,000	17,880,000
Units delivered from power house	21,645,000	19,858,000
Variable costs in power house....	\$50,150	\$46,750
Maintenance transmission lines....	16,510	15,050
Operation & maint. sub-stations..	21,595	3,905
Inspection & maint. track equipm't	39,600	48,600
Maint. of locomotives.....	29,000	48,000
Interest on capital costs.....	171,625	174,210
Total	\$333,480	\$336,515

REMARKABLE CLOSENESS

Keeping in mind that these items are only a small part of the whole cost of the undertaking, being only those where the difference between the two systems make a difference in costs, it is remarkable how closely the figures come together. They were made up from the lowest figures as submitted by twenty great manufacturing concerns in Europe and America. They give one a clue to what differences in costs would be under different conditions.

The single-phase system is characterized by economies in transmission. Alternating current is sent at high intensity, needing less copper to conduct it, and either goes direct into the motors of the electric engines and cars from the transmission system or is simply "stepped down" to a lower voltage in transformers that are only great coils of wire that need little attention. But the economies end in the transmission. The single-phase motors are more expensive to build, and they use up current less efficiently.

The direct-current system involves the transmission of alternating current at high tension for long distances, to sub-stations located about fifteen miles apart, where it is not only stepped down but converted into direct current in expensive machines that require constant attendance. This comparison makes the transmission more expensive. Moreover, current is lost in conversion. But from there on the system is generally more efficient. The locomotive and car motors cost less and use up less current.

The figures given above show the single-phase system to use only 19,858,000 electrical units out of the power house, compared with 21,645,000 by the direct-current system, but in the trains the direct-current system requires only 16,350,000 units, against 17,880,000.

The direct-current system requires larger

transmission wires and conductors after the current is converted, and costs are a little higher. The carrying of high-tension current in the other system requires more careful and expensive construction of auxiliary apparatus at places. Its use necessitates more expensive changes at bridges and in proximity to telegraph and telephone lines.

In the Melbourne system single-phase construction costs more at the start and the interest on added costs continues as a handicap in the operating costs, year by year. Everywhere the notable difference in the economies of the two systems appears in first cost and operating expenses of the locomotives. Since, with additions to traffic, the same transmission system would be put to further use, and growth would be in purchase and use of more locomotives only, the commission concludes that their cheapness in the direct-current system offers the better possibilities of economy.

Comparing steam and electric operation on its urban and suburban lines only, the commission finds that steam operation would cost \$1,802,155 in 1915, with increases in traffic expected, while electric operation would cost only \$1,177,080. Electrification would cost \$10,917,100. Assuming no increase in traffic as a result of electrification, it figures a decrease of \$525,000 a year in expenses as a result of electrification. But if it brings expected increases, after allowing for interest and sinking fund, profits as a result of electrifying, the commission says, will exceed \$1,750,000 after 1917.

PUBLIC UTILITIES NEWS

AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION earnings for the twelve months ended June 30:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Earn. on stk., subsid. cos.	\$3,781,422	\$3,567,241	\$3,564,292
Miscellaneous earn.....	579,130	545,719	478,539
Total earnings	4,360,553	4,112,960	4,042,832
Expenses	119,831	119,276	117,958
Net earnings	4,240,721	3,993,684	3,924,874
Prev. surplus & reserve..	8,140,612	7,315,870	6,341,111
Total surplus	12,381,333	11,309,554	10,265,985
Cash dividend pf.....	854,172	854,172	854,172
Cash dividend com.....	1,277,007	1,157,285	1,047,972
Stock dividend com.....	1,277,007	1,157,285	1,048,170
Total dividends	3,408,187	3,168,742	2,950,314
Surp. & reserve, June 30.	8,973,146	8,140,812	7,315,670

AMERICAN WATER WORKS & GUARANTEE COMPANY.—Treasurer J. B. Wagner, in response to requests for information from holders of securities of the company and its subsidiaries, made the following statement: "Arrangements have been made for the payment of interest due Aug. 1 on the 5 per cent. bonds of the United Coal Company. Coupons on bonds of the Birmingham Water Works Company, the South Pittsburgh Water Company, the Clinton Water Works Company, the Kokomo Water Works Company, the Arkansas Water Company, and the Great Shoshone & Twin Falls Water Power Company will also be paid on that date. This provides for the payment of all interest maturing on Aug. 1 on securities of subsidiary companies of the American Water Works & Guarantee Company and enables the company to maintain its record of over thirty years of not a single day's delay in the payment of interest obligations. Furthermore, this action can also be taken as an evidence of the purpose of the management of these properties to conserve the value of the securities of each company, and suggests the request that holders of securities of the parent and constituent companies will continue to exercise patience until further information can be furnished. On assuming their duties, the receivers ordered a full and complete audit of the books of the American Water Works & Guarantee Company and its subsidiary companies. This audit has not yet been completed."

AMERICAN WATER WORKS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.—E. C. Converse, A. H. Wiggins, and C. H. Brooker, composing the committee formed to protect the interests of the common and preferred stockholders of the company, have issued their protective agreement to stockholders, under which holdings may be deposited with the committee, the Bankers' Trust Company acting as depository.

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY earnings for June—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	\$44,004.57	\$39,323.86	\$4,680.71
Net earnings	11,945.15	11,786.44	158.71
Balance, net surplus...	1,808.43	1,594.76	213.67
Twelve months ended June 30:			
Gross	612,468	604,127	8,341
Net	207,759	206,608	1,151
Net surplus	40,751	39,333	1,418

ASTORIA LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER.—The company has made application to the Public Service Commission for the approval of an issue of \$5,000,000 first mortgage fifty-year 5½ per cent. bonds and \$9,500,000 additional capital stock. The purpose to which the proceeds will be put is for the refunding of demand notes held by the Consolidated Gas Company, amounting to \$14,125,000, and for the retirement and cancellation of the existing first mortgage bonds, amounting to \$375,000.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.—The company will shortly apply to the Public Service Commission for permission to issue \$25,000,000 6 per cent. convertible debentures, provided the commission approves applications made by the New York Edison Company to issue \$15,800,000 additional capital stock, and by the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company to issue \$5,000,000 bonds and \$9,500,000 capital stock. These securities, when issued, will go into the treasury of the Consoli-

dated, which owns all the outstanding stock of the Edison Company and all the stock and bonds of the Astoria Company.

DENVER CITY TRAMWAY COMPANY.—The company gives notice to the holders of first and collateral mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Denver & Northwestern Railway Company that for each \$1,000 face value of bond with all unmatured coupons attached presented in transferable form to the Bankers Trust Company, New York, there will be delivered and exchanged therefor \$1,000 face value first and refunding sinking fund mortgage twenty-five-year 5% gold bonds of the Denver City Tramway Company, dated Nov. 1, 1908, and due Nov. 1, 1933, and in addition thereto non-interest-bearing scrip of the face value of \$50, exchangeable for bonds of same issue in amounts of \$500 or multiple thereof, issued pursuant to the provisions of the sinking fund mortgage.

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY.—For the first half of the fiscal year, gross was \$2,701,474, an increase of 27.4 per cent.; net \$1,166,514, an increase of 28 per cent. Surplus applicable to dividends for first half of 1913 was \$581,552, an increase of 71.5 per cent.

DENVER GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.—The Colorado Tax Commission has brought suit to enjoin the Commissioners of the City of Denver from reducing the valuation for taxation placed by the Tax Commission on the company and the Denver City Tramways Company.

FORT WORTH POWER & LIGHT CO.—The company has filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$3,500,000 to \$3,800,000, the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock being raised from \$800,000 to \$1,100,000. Half of the new preferred has been sold for improvements and additions.

GRAND RAPIDS TELEPHONE COMPANIES.—Telephone mergers in Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, Jackson, and Marshall were arranged in a conference between A. Von Schlegell of Detroit, General Manager of the Michigan State Telephone Company, (the Bell) and Charles F. Rood, President of the Citizens' Telephone Company of Grand Rapids. The agreement in effect provides that the Michigan State shall sell its Grand Rapids system to the Citizens' Company, which shall dispose of its exchanges in the other cities named to the Michigan State. The deal involves more than \$700,000.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.—Traffic receipts, railway department.

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Week ended July 27.....	\$53,800	\$49,908	\$3,901
Car mileage	204,425	179,123	25,302
Jan. 1 to July 27.....	1,613,085	1,444,585	168,500
Car mileage	5,930,456	5,146,745	783,711

HUDSON & MANHATTAN CO.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Harvey Flisk & Sons, and Robert Fleming & Co., readjustment managers for the company, announce that the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad paid Friday \$12.50 on each \$1,000 of its first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds deposited under the readjustment plan, which is equivalent to six months' interest from Feb. 1 on the new first lien 5 per cent. bonds distributable under the plan to depositors of the old 4½ per cent. bonds. Such depositors can receive \$12.50 per \$1,000 of bonds deposited from the Guaranty Trust Company, American Trust Company of Boston, St. Louis Union Trust Company of St. Louis, or from Robert Fleming & Co., London, on presentation of certificates of deposit for notation of such payments, which are to stand in lieu of delivery of coupons due August.

KANSAS NATURAL GAS COMPANY.—Decision by the Federal Court that the company could not be required to expend large sums of money to insure gas to the cities which it supplies the coming winter has led to an agitation in Kansas for State ownership of the company. By request of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission the Governor has called a meeting of Mayors of all the cities and towns supplied by the company for the purpose of discussing public ownership of the company, and, in case it is decided that such ownership is desirable, will call a special session of the Legislature to pass an enabling act for the purchase of the company. There are forty cities and towns in Kansas supplied by the Kansas Natural Gas Company, and it is stated that in case nothing is done to increase the supply of gas from the company all of them will be without sufficient gas the coming winter. The trouble in regard to extending lines and developing the gas fields comes about through the tangled condition of affairs of the corporation and its subsidiary companies.

LINCOLN (NEB.) TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The State Railway Commission has authorized the company to issue \$1,100,000 special 5 per cent. preferred stock at not less than 92c on the dollar, to provide for acquisitions and extensions, including the purchase of stocks and bonds of the Hastings Independent Telephone Company, \$134,085; Fillmore County Telephone Company, \$41,522, and the De Witt Telephone Company, \$22,525.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANY reports for the quarter and twelve months ended June 30:

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	\$2,433,945	\$2,340,477	\$93,468
Net	874,226	880,142	*11,916
Surplus after charges.....	362,932	375,821	*212,589

Twelve months ended June 30:

Gross	9,462,251	9,116,303	346,048
Net	3,352,740	3,300,793	42,947
Surplus after charges.....	1,440,478	1,469,464	*28,986

*Decrease.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.—Upon application of Douglas Robinson, as one of the receivers of the old company, Judge Lacombe of the United States District Court has signed an order directing all persons having claims against the New York City Railway Company or the Metropolitan Street Railway Company prior to Sept. 24, 1907, when the roads

went into receivership, to file their claims and assert title to such claims before Special Master William L. Turner. The order of the court directs that only those may prove claims who have been found to be entitled to payment out of the proceeds of the "so-called" action at law as apportioned on mandate of the court filed Jan. 13, 1913.

MINNEAPOLIS GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Following the signing of an ordinance reducing the rate for gas in Minneapolis to 70 cents a thousand cubic feet, the company applied for an injunction restraining the publication of the ordinance, and will fight the case on the ground of the reduced rate being confiscatory.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER COMPANY.—The company has sold to a syndicate headed by Stone & Webster \$1,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1931. A general offering of these bonds at \$1 and interest was made last week and the entire issue was sold in three days.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY TRACTION COMPANY.

	1913.	1912.	Per Cent. Increase.
Earnings for June—			
Gross	\$78,737	\$72,400	8.7
Net	51,323	42,362	21.1
Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross	442,066	387,024	14.2
Net	290,411	227,882	27.4

NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY.—The company has made application to the Public Service Commission for authority to issue \$15,800,000 additional capital stock with which to refund at par notes issued for cash and invested plant and property. The notes are held by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. The present authorized capital of the New York Edison Company is \$50,540,400, of which \$50,153,400 is issued and outstanding. In its application the company states that the cost of property as of Dec. 31, 1912, held by the company amounted to \$148,641,896. The application also states that the income of the company for 1911 was upward of \$8,604,700 and for 1912 \$8,536,300. The company also states in its application that the gross income for 1913 will more than equal that of the preceding year. The total bonded indebtedness of the company is \$38,157,883 outstanding.

NORTHERN COLORADO POWER COMPANY.—Interests connected with the company have worked out a plan of recapitalization which has been approved by the Stockholders' Protective Association of Denver and by the Eastern bankers who have large interests in the securities of the company. The reorganization plan provides for an authorized issue of \$6,000,000 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, of which \$2,000,000 will be issued at the present, an authorized issue of \$1,500,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, of which \$1,000,000 will be issued, and \$2,000,000 common stock, all of which will be issued. It is said that 94 per cent. of the holders of the outstanding 5 per cent. bonds have agreed to the plan, which provides that the present outstanding bonds, amounting to about \$2,500,000, shall be scaled down to \$2,000,000, the bondholders taking preferred stock for the difference in bonds. A security holders' committee will be formed and an effort made to have deposited with it all the outstanding capital stock of the company, in order to secure the assent of the stockholders to the new plan of capitalization. The new preferred stock is to be preferred both as to dividends and assets and to be entitled to preferential dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, the dividends to be cumulative from Jan. 1, 1914. The authorized issue is to be \$1,500,000, of which \$500,000 is to be reserved for future issue for corporate purposes at not less than par in cash for the acquisition of additional properties or for the cost of new construction.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY.—The company has asked restraining orders against the Cities of San Francisco and Sacramento to prevent them from putting in force new gas rates for the coming year. The San Francisco rate has been 75 cents a thousand and the Sacramento rate 90 cents a thousand. A temporary restraining order has been granted in both cases, made returnable July 28. The California Railroad Commission has granted the company a certificate of public convenience and necessity for the construction of additional power plants at the Bear River hydro-electric development and for the building of transmission lines. The new power plants will be three installations of about 45,000 horse power aggregate capacity, and it is estimated that this work, with the transmission lines, will cost \$2,400,000.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY for May—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross earnings	\$715,073	\$681,003	\$34,070
Net after taxes	303,881	290,400	13,481
Surplus after charges.....	132,168	125,737	6,431

Gross earnings for the year ended May 31, 1913, were \$3,354,235; net after taxes, \$3,468,458, and surplus after charges, \$1,450,230.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY report for June—

	1913.	Increase.
Gross earnings	\$754,404	\$82,078
Net earnings	391,253	34,689
Surplus	245,811	32,326

From Jan. 1 to June 30:

Gross earnings	4,239,531	304,411
Net earnings	2,064,206	186,791
Surplus	1,185,678	163,638

UNION GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.—Directors of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company have

notified stockholders that an additional \$400,000 in cash has been deposited by the Union Gas and Electric Company with the Trustee on the guarantee for the performance of the terms of the lease of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company.

UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS COMPANY.—Comparative consolidated earnings statement for the month of June for subsidiary companies:

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	P. C.
Gross earnings.....	\$477,175.94	\$410,730.60	\$66,445.34	16.2
Net earnings	183,684.82	162,190.36	21,494.46	13.3
Interest, &c	113,715.32	93,926.30	19,789.02	21.1
Net profit	69,969.50	68,264.06	1,705.44	2.5

For twelve months ended June 30:

Gross earnings.....	\$5,698,929.04	\$5,040,740.18	\$658,188.86	13.1
Net earnings	2,361,273.90	2,029,743.93	331,529.97	16.3
Interest, &c	1,200,120.97	1,111,362.41	88,758.56	8.8
Net profit	1,152,152.93	918,381.52	233,771.41	25.5

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.—The gross earnings for the year ended June 30, 1913, were \$1,804,107, an increase of \$306,913, while the total income for the year, after operating expenses and depreciation, was \$2,533,823, an increase of \$329,374. For June, 1913, the showing was as good, the gross for the month gaining \$32,342, total income increasing \$43,507 and surplus after charges making a gain of \$35,894.

SOUTHERN PUBLIC UTILITIES CO.—The company has made a mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as trustee, to secure not exceeding \$30,000,000 first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds dated July 1, 1913, and due 1943, but redeemable on and after Jan. 1, 1916, at 105 and interest. Only \$1,500,000 are to be issued at present, and \$1,794,000 are to be reserved to retire prior liens that remain outstanding.

WESTERN POWER CO.—The company has sold to William B. Bonbright & Co., Incorporated, \$1,250,000 collateral trust 6 per cent. two-year notes, dated July 18, 1913. The notes are being offered at 98 and interest, or on a 7 per cent. basis.

Utilities Securities

Transactions and range of quotations for various public utilities securities on other than the New York markets last week were as follows:

Stock.	Market.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Am. Cities Co. pf. New Orleans		446	66½	65½	65½
Am. Cities Co. 5-6s. New Or.		\$4,000	90½	90	90½
Am. Gas & Elec. 5s. Phila.		\$3,200	84½	84	84
Am. Gas of N. J. Phila.		7	103	103	103
Am. Railways pf. Philadelphia		49	38	37½	38
Am. Railways pf. Philadelphia		34	101	101	101
Am. Tel. & Tel. Boston		1,181	128½	127½	128½
Am. Tel. & Tel. Chicago		50	128½	128½	128½
Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s. Boston		\$18,000	87½	87	87½
Am. T. & T. 4½s. f. Boston		\$27,500	101½	101	101½
Aurora, El. & C. pf. Cleve.		15	83	83	83
Baltimore Elec. pf. Baltimore		20	42½	42	42½
Baltimore Elec. 5s. Baltimore		\$2,000	98	98	98
Bay State Gas. Boston Curb		7,300	23	19	21
Bell Telephone. Toronto		10	142½	142½	142½
Bell Telephone. Montreal		220	142½	141½	141½
Bell Telephone 5s. Montreal		\$1,500	98	97	98
B'ham Ry. L. & P. 4½s. N. Or.		\$19,000	88½	88½	88½
B'ham Ry. L. & P. 6s. N. Or.		\$3,000	98½	98	98
Boston Elevated. Boston		1,131	95	90	91½
*Brazil Tr. L. & P. Toronto		3,766	87	84½	86½
*Brazil Tr. L. & P. Montreal		675	86½	84	86½
Canadian Marconi. Toronto		100	275	275	275
Capital Traction. Washington		1,509	119	114½	115½
Capital Trac. 5s. Washington		\$1,000	100	100	100
Chl. City Ry. 5s. Chicago		\$24,000	100½	99½	100½
Chicago Gas 5s. Chicago		\$5,000	101	101	101
Chl. Rys. Series 1. Chicago		95	92½	91	92½
Chl. Rys. Series 2. Chicago		1,372	27½	25½	25½
Chl. Rys. Series 3. Chicago		50	7½	7½	7½
Chl. Rys. 5s. Baltimore		\$7,000	96½	96½	96½
Chl. Rys. 1st 5s. Chicago		\$5,000	97½	96½	97½
Chl. Rys. 5s. Series A. Chicago		\$13,000	92	91	92
Chl. Rys. 5s. Series B. Chicago		\$21,000	81½	80½	81½
Chicago Tel. 5s. Chicago		\$43,000	100½	99½	100½
Cincinnati G. & E. Cincinnati		84	70	68	70
Cincinnati St. Ry. Cincinnati		84	105	105	105
C. N. & C. L. T. & P. Cinn.		23	83	81½	83
C. N. & C. L. T. & P. Cinn.		60	78	78	78
Cities Service com. Columbus		8	76	76	76
Cities Service pf. Columbus		13	71½	71	71½
Cleveland St. Ry. Cleveland		180	102½	102½	102½
Columbia G. & E. Cincinnati		180	104½	104½	104½
Columbia G. & E. Pittsburgh		210	104½	104½	104½
Columbia G. & E. Cincinnati		25	32½	32½	32½
Columbia G. & E. Columbia		132	31½	30½	31
Columbia G. & E. pf. Cinn.		100	65½	65½	65½
Columbia G. & E. pf. Colo.		13	65½	65½	65½
Common Edison. Chicago		332	144	143	143
Common Edison 5s. Chicago		\$15,000	101	101	101
Con. Gas. 4½s. Baltimore		\$2,000	92½	92½	92½
Con. Gas 5s. Baltimore		\$1,000	104½	104½	104½
Con. Power. Baltimore		5	101½	101½	101½
Con. Power pf. Baltimore		20	107½	107½	107½
Consumers' Gas. Toronto		203	175	174½	174½
Cumberland P. & L. pf. Balt.		27	96	96	96
Danville T. & P. 5s. Balt.		\$3,000	98	98	98
Detroit Elec. Ry. Montreal		325	68½	67½	67½
Detroit United. Toronto		10	67½	67½	67½
Dominion Tel. Toronto		16	108	108	108
Duluth Superior. Toronto		64	56½	56	56½
E. St. Louis & S. St. Louis		\$1,000	93	93	93
Edison Elec. Ill. Boston		10	275	275	275
Elec. & Peo. Pass. 4s. Phila.		\$3,000	85	84	85
Equitable Gas 5s. Phila.		\$2,000	104½	104½	104½
Fair & Clark. Trac. 5s. Balt.		\$1,000	90	90	90
Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf. Boston		10	83	83	83
Harwood Electric 6s. Phila.		\$11,000	101½	101½	101½
Home Tel. pf. Los Angeles		20	22	22	22
Illinois Traction pf. Montreal		197	90	89	90
Inter-Met. Philadelphia		100	15½	15½	15½
Interstate Ry. 4s. Philadelphia		\$1,000	58	58	58
K. C. Home Tel. 5s. St. Louis		\$800	91½	89½	91½
Keystone Tel. Philadelphia		620	13	12½	12½
Keystone T. & P. Philadelphia		300	49	48½	48½
Keynote Tel. 5s. Philadelphia		\$4,000	90½	90½	90½
Lehigh Val. Trac. Phila.		220	21½	21½	21½

News Digest

FORECAST AND COMMENT

SENATOR OWEN (the head of the Senate's Currency Committee, in reply to the published letters addressed to him by officers of the National City Bank criticising the proposed Federal Reserve Board as being entirely political in its make-up)—"The Federal Reserve Board should no more be stigmatized by the epithet 'political appointees' than the Supreme Court of the United States, whose members are also 'political appointees.' It is in either case a Governmental body of the highest dignity and character—not a partisan machine. I remind you that the President of France appoints the Governor, the Sub-Governor, and the manager of every one of the very numerous branches of the Bank of France, and yet nobody in France has ever charged that the Bank of France was managed as a political or partisan machine. I remind you that the Emperor of Germany, on the nomination of the Bundesrath, appoints the Direktorium of nine members, the governing body, the supreme administrative control of the Imperial Bank of Germany, and yet nobody has ever charged that it is a political machine. In effect, both of these great Governmental institutions are moved solely by the welfare of the commercial and industrial interests of France and of Germany. I remind you that the Bank of England has not on its Directorate a single banker, broker, or bill-discounter, but is controlled by public opinion as a great national agency, and as a safeguard for the commercial and industrial interests of the British Empire. Your plea that the bankers should control the Federal Reserve Board and the proposed reserve system would violate the experience of England, France, and Germany, is contrary to common sense for the obvious reason that these reserve banks are not created to enable you to make more money, but are established to safeguard the commerce and industry (including the banks) of the people of the United States, and to put an end to the periodic sinister expansion and contraction of credits leading to the so-called 'bull markets' and 'bear markets,' in which banks like your own have been used as a means of promoting private interests at the public expense. The bankers have no more right to ask to take charge of the governing functions of the United States proposed to be exercised by the Federal Reserve Board than the railroads would have a right to demand control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is intended to regulate them in the interest of public justice. The bankers have no more right to ask control of the Federal Reserve Board than the beef packers of Chicago to demand the right to administer the Pure Food act, which is intended to regulate beef packing in the public interest. You ask me the question: 'Shall the control and domination of the banking business of the United States, including note issues, bank credits, and the cash reserves of the United States, be surrendered unconditionally into the hands of a board of seven members appointed by the President?' I ask in return: 'Shall the control and domination of the banking business of the United States, including note issues, bank credits, and the cash reserves of the banks, be retained unconditionally in the hands of certain men like yourself, without responsibility to the people of the United States, and shall men like yourself exercise an invisible government over the commerce and industry of the United States?' You urge that a 'politically controlled bank' cannot be kept permanently 'out of politics.' My answer is that the proposed bank is a Governmentally controlled bank, but that if the banks themselves were permitted to control the Federal Reserve Board, the National City Bank would head the list in its political activities to get control of this Federal Reserve Board, and would not be moved altogether by altruistic purposes. We should then have financial politics in control of the board, with selfish interests behind it. We must make our choice between protecting the people by the Government and protecting the people by the political bankers, and, being obliged to make that choice, by the experience of the past I am in favor of protecting the people through their own chosen representatives. I am so far in accord with you with regard to the importance of the Federal Reserve Board being above suspicion of partisanship that I shall advocate an amendment making any use of the powers of the Federal Reserve Board or of the Federal reserve banks for partisan or self-serving purposes a high misdemeanor. Yet I remind you that neither the Directors of the Bank of England, controlled, as they have been, by public sentiment, (which does not permit a banker, a broker, or a bill-discounter to be a member of the board,) nor the Directors of the Reichsbank of Germany, appointed by the Government, nor the managers of the Bank of France, appointed by the Government, conduct themselves at any time so as to be subjected to the charge of partisanship or indecent conduct. Do you have less confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Controller of the Currency, and the other great and honorable Americans who would be called to this distinguished service as members of the Federal Reserve Board, than you have in the managers of the French, German, and English banks? The people of the United States will prefer to trust their own President and officials rather than turn the functions of governing the reserve system over to the genial and attractive gentlemen who have charge of a few big banks of the country."

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK—Much of the business now being done may be at a small margin of profit, as nearly all of it is on a hand-to-mouth basis. But it is highly significant that the volume is much above what was looked for a few months ago, when serious unsettlement was expected to follow agitation of a new tariff law. Merchandise

stocks everywhere are relatively low, and there has been no disposition on the part of business men to overtrade or to take too much for granted in judging the requirements of the future. But general trade is upon a sounder basis, and within the last few days there has been a definite improvement in sentiment. Business men in most sections are taking a hopeful view of the future, and with many there is a growing belief that the last six months of 1913 will show much better results than were achieved during the first six months of the year. One reason for this has been the passing of the July settlement period when the very heavy half-yearly engagements were being adjusted. Another reason may be the feeling that further improvement will follow the enactment of a new banking and currency law. Still another reason is represented by the view held in many quarters that Europe will have to send us a large amount of gold in the Fall during the period when it will be most needed here in connection with the crop-moving preparations of the West and South. It is apparent that the investing public is gradually regaining its courage. This is important and means a good deal for the long future. The situation in Mexico is troublesome, and may easily become serious. But, barring unforeseen mishaps, there is reason to expect that before long there will be a better market for bonds and long-term securities. A great deal depends now upon what happens during the next few weeks in the agricultural States. In some districts moisture is badly needed. A considerable portion of the Southwest is suffering from drought, but it is too early as yet to estimate the ultimate effect of the dry weather in a section which often suffers from high temperatures during July. August is the month when the currency movement generally turns against the East as a result of the withdrawals of cash by the banks in the crop districts. Although a great deal of cash will probably be needed this year to move the crops, many of the largest banks in the South and West are pretty well fortified to finance the movement, and will do so without serious inconvenience. It is to be hoped that the efforts under way to bring about an agreement between the railroads and their employees in reference to the claims recently made for increased wages will be highly successful. There is so much involved in the questions at issue that it is of the highest importance that some scientific adjustment should be made so that the railroad industry may be freed from the constant unsettlement involved in these ever-recurring disputes over wages. While there are some relatively unimportant controversies in other industries, it may be said that the unrest among laboring men, as a whole, is not as much of a factor to-day as it often has been at this time of year. The indications are that the pending disputes will be settled amicably and without resorting to any very general strike interference.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.—It is noteworthy that an increase in bank clearings for the six months' period is shown by every important city on the Pacific Coast. During the past sixty days, however, the currents of trade have moved a trifle more slowly, and the usual midsummer period of quiet is at hand. The slowness of collections in some quarters can be traced to the difficulty experienced by certain of the large corporations in financing their development work, making it necessary for the moment to use current funds for purposes of permanent improvement rather than suspend or delay operations.

Money is still in great demand, and borrowers are bidding exceptional rates for funds. Commercial paper brokers are offering notes of some of the oldest and solidest business houses in the country at 6 to 6½ per cent, and even these figures are not sufficiently tempting to call out much money from the banks. As a matter of fact, the banks have as many loans as they can carry without discomfort, and prefer to keep their reserves in good shape rather than seek additional profits by unwarranted expansion.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH.—On the 7th of July the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh closed its doors by order of the Acting Controller of the Currency, and in the same week receivers were appointed for several concerns in which the officers or Directors of the bank were interested. It has not been disclosed that the bank failure was remotely due to overextension of credit to these corporations, although uninformed public opinion jumped to that conclusion on the announcement of the event. The receiverships of the public utility and other companies were undoubtedly the result of the bank failure, and at the present writing are believed to have been a protective measure and not an admission of insolvency. The event has temporarily brought Pittsburgh into unfavorable prominence in the public eye, and much unwarranted criticism, based upon ignorance, has been the result. In the mere matter of size, this bank failure ranks with similar occurrences in New York six years ago. Its sequel, however, is unprecedented because of the fact that there was no spread of the trouble; that there was prompt subsidence of local excitement; that the requirements of commercial customers were met by other banks, and that normal banking conditions were restored within less than a week. This demonstrates that the cause of the failure was local to the institution directly involved, a fact stated by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and based upon the investigation by the Controller's office. But it demonstrates more. It is a testimony of the financial resources of Pittsburgh, to the soundness of general commercial affairs in the Pittsburgh district, and to the existence of a high degree of confidence, without which these resources would not have been available for use.

JAMES J. HILL.—There is every assurance of a good average crop in the Northwest, and conditions are improving right along. The present hot weather may do some damage to corn in the Northwest, but, nevertheless, we shall have a good crop. I do not expect the yield of grain to be as large as it was last year. In some sections there will be a better crop than last year, but in others yields will be less. With money rates high all over the world and with the tariff bill and the Banking act before Congress, those in authority should deal with these questions cautiously and carefully. Farm labor will be difficult to obtain this year in the Northwest, but farmers have diversified their crops, and it is possible to stretch the harvesting

Stocks.	Market.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Lehigh Val. Transp. pf. Phila.		285	34½	34	34
Lehigh Val. Tr. 1st 5s. Phila.		\$1,000	103	103	103
Little Rock R. & E. 5s. N. O.		\$1,000	102	102	102
Mackay Co. Toronto		178	78	76½	78
Mackay Co. pf. Toronto		41	67	66½	67
Mackay Co. pf. Montreal		15	67½	67	67
Mfrs. Lt. & Heat. Pittsburgh		802	48½	48	48½
Maryland Elec. 5s. Baltimore		\$2,000	97	96½	97
Mass. Electric Boston		50	15	15	15
Mass. Electric pf. Boston		142	74	70½	73½
Mass. Gas Boston		278	91	89½	90
Mass. Gas pf. Boston		43	90	88	90
Mass. Gas 4½s. 1929. Boston		\$1,000	95	95	95
Mass. Gas 4½s. 1931. Boston		\$5,000	93½	93½	93½
Miamisburg & G. 5s. Cin.		\$1,000	97½	97½	97½
Minn. & St. P. joint 5s. Balto.		\$1,000	101½	101½	101½
Met. Elevated Ry. 4s. Chgo.		\$1,000	80	80	80
Mexican Nor. Power. Mont.		155	9	8	9
*Montreal L. H. & P. Montreal		296	208½	204½	204½
Mont. L. H. & P. 4½s. Mont.		\$1,000	96	96	96
Montreal St. Ry. 4½s. Mont.		\$65,300	100	100	100
Montreal Telegraph. Montreal		29	138½	138	138
Montreal Tram. deb. Mont.		\$7,700	73	72½	73
Montreal Tram. 5s. Montreal		\$5,000	98½	98½	98½
Mont. Tram Power. Mont.		430	33½	33	33
Muncie, H. F. & W. 6s. Cleve.		\$1,000	87	87	87
New England Tel. Boston		193	147	146	147
New Eng. Tel. 5s. '32. Boston		\$11,000	100½	100½	100½
New Jersey Trac. 5s. Phila.		\$1,000	100	100	100
N. Or. C. R. R. g. mtg. N. Or.		\$1,000	103	103	103
N. Or. Ry. & Lt. pf. N. Or.		10	65	65	65
N. Or. Ry. & Lt. 4½s. N. Or.		\$2,700	82½	82	82
N. Ohio Tr. & L. Cin.		45	67½	67½	67½
Nor. Ohio Tr. & L. Cleve.		32	63	63	63
Nor. Ohio Tr. & L. pf. Cin.		5	100	100	100
Nor. Ohio Tr. & L. pf. Cleve.		17	99	99	99
Norfolk Ry. & Lt. Balto.		60	25	25	25
Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s. Balto.		\$1,000	97½	97½	97½
Ogden Gas 5s. Chicago		\$10,000	93½	93½	93½
Ottawa L. H. & P. Mont.		123	152½	150	150½
O. L. H. & P. new. Mont.		203	150	148	148½
Pac. Gas & Elec. San Fran.		225	42½	41½	42½
Pac. Gas & E. pf. San Fran.		205	87½	87½	87½
*People's Gas. Chicago		240	113½	113½	113½
People's Gas ref. 5s. Chicago		\$3,000	100½	100½	100½
Peo. Nat. G. & Pipeage. Pitts.		20	30	30	30
Penn. Water & P. Balto.		280	63½	61½	63½
Philadelphia Co. Phila.		349	43½	42½	42½
Phil. Co. 6 p. c. cum. pf. Phila.		60	43	43	43
Phil. Co. 1st 5s. Phila.		\$2,000	99½	99	99½
Phil. Co. con. 5s. Phila.		\$17,000	88½	87½	88½
Phil. Electric. Phila.		7,357	22½	21½	21½
Phil. Electric 4s. Phila.		\$15,000	80	80	80
Phil. Elec. gold 5s. Phila.		\$4,000	102	102	102
Phil. R. T. Phila.		7	24	24	24
Phil. R. T. cfs. Phila.		4,544	25	22½	23
Porto Rico Rys. Toronto		132	56	54	54½
Porto Rico Rys. Montreal		130	55½	54	54
Potomac Elec. con. 5s. Wash.		\$21,000	100	99½	100
Potomac Elec. Lt. 5s. Wash.		\$1,000	105	105	105
Public Service pf. Chicago		20	92½	91	92½
Quebec Ry., L. & H. Mont.		195	11½	11½	11½
Que. Ry., L. & H. 5s. Mont.		\$3,000	48	46	48
St. Jo. Ry., L. H. & P. 5s. Balt.		\$1,000	98	98	98
Spring Val. Water. San P.		215	51½	49½	51½
Stand. Gas & Elec. 6s. Phila.		\$31,000	92	91	92
Shawinigan W. & P. Toronto		25	121½	121½	121½
Shawinigan W. & P. Mont.		409	125	119½	123
Third Avenue. Philadelphia		10	36½	36½	36½
Toronto Railway. Montreal		341	139	137½	138
Toronto Railway. Toronto		30	138½	138½	138½
Twin City. Toronto		186	104½	104½	104½
Twin City. Montreal		1	104	104	104
Union Gas. Pittsburgh		30	125	125	125
Union Traction. Philadelphia		1,037	50½	48½	49
United Gas Imp. Philadelphia		288	85	84½	84½
Un. Rys. Inv. 5s. Philadelphia		\$21,000	75	73½	74
Un. Rys. Inv. gold 4s. Phila.		\$1,000	73	73	73
United Co. N. J. Philadelphia		24	223½	222	223½
United Ry. & Elec. Baltimore		925	26½	26½	26½
United Ry. & Elec. 4s. Balt.		\$17,000	83½	83	83½
United Ry. & El. Inc. 5s. Balt.		\$17,000	62½	62½	62½
United Ry. & Elec. ref. 5s. Balt.		\$4,000	86½	85½	86
United Ry. & Elec. notes. Balt.		\$3,000	107	106	106
Union Lt. H. & P. 4s. Cin.		\$2,000	92½	92½	92½
Un. Ry. Co. of St. L. pf. St. L.		185	31½	31½	31½
Un. Ry. Co. of St. L. 4s. St. L.		\$12,000	70	69½	69½
Utility Imp. Columbus		10	42½	42½	42½
Va. Ry. & Power 5s. Balto.		\$1,000	92½	92½	92½
Wash. B. & A. pf. Cleveland		84	34½	34½	34½
Washington Gas. Washington		125	85	84½	85
Wash. Ry. & Elec. Wash.		155	91	91	91
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf. Wash.		113	88	87½	88
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s. Wash.		\$10,000	82½	82½	82½
West End St. Ry. Boston		18	72	71	72
West End St. Ry. pf. Boston		8	87	86	87
West. Tel. & Tel. 5s. Boston		\$3,000	90½	90½	90½
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 5s. Phila.		\$1,000	101	101	101
Winnipeg Ry. Toronto		83	190	188	190
Winnipeg Ry. Montreal		90	193	189½	193
York Ry. Philadelphia		70	12½	12½	12½
York Ry. pf. Philadelphia		5	37	37	37

*Ex dividend.

NELSON, COOK & COMPANY.—Financial conditions, not only in this country, but in European countries, seem to be decidedly on the mend. It is very evident that the Balkan States and Turkey have practically exhausted themselves, and that through force of circumstances, if for no other reason, there must be a settlement of these troubles. The money markets of England, France and Germany and of our own country have shown decided improvements, there being a much greater inclination to loan money, even for long dates, and there has been some reduction in the rate of interest charged. Commercial and industrial conditions in our country have not met with the severe reverses which were anticipated; on the contrary, clearing-house returns and the statements of transportation and industrial companies would go to show that there is a reasonable amount of activity in trade and commerce, which must be supplemented by the movements of crops, which still promise to be most satisfactory. So far as the money to move the crops in the latter part of the year is concerned, the financial institutions of the country have been engaged during the last six months in strengthening their position and have succeeded in decreasing their liabilities and increasing their cash and bank reserve.

over several months and not do it all at once, as is the case when all the attention is given to wheat.

GEORGE J. GOULD.—The worst is over, and the tariff has been sufficiently discounted to negative any general upset. What we most need is a cessation of continual attacks on great corporations. We need a general restoration of confidence, with a consequent expansion of credit. The country is fundamentally sound, crops are excellent, and the once prevalent nervousness is dispelled. We are facing a fresh era of prosperity.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO., CHICAGO.—Shipments of dry goods and kindred lines during July showed a substantial increase over a year ago. Numerous requests have been received from near-by States to ship, from August 1 to 15, goods originally for shipment September 1. Cash receipts for the week show a gain in comparison with last year. Buyers coming in from the Southwest on Fall market trips and representatives in the house who take care of visiting merchants from the Far West have been exceedingly busy during the last week. Consideration of lines in anticipation of Spring requirements is somewhat curtailed because of tariff and currency legislation, but this is a matter of adjusting costs rather than an evident lack of readiness on the part of retailers to consider future business. The present trade tendencies in dry goods lines suggest sound underlying conditions, but the immediate settlement of pending legislation is necessary if we are to have the volume of Spring 1914 business that conditions warrant.

JOHN V. FARWELL COMPANY, CHICAGO.—Sales and collections are still showing very good increase over last year. Merchants from the Southwest and the Far West report general conditions very favorable for good Fall business.

DUN'S REVIEW.—Encouraging reports of business conditions predominate, and the growth of confidence in the future is evidenced by increased preparations for Fall and Winter trade. The prevailing optimistic feeling was apparently not impaired by the reported damage to the growing corn crop, and the agricultural situation, on the whole, is still promising. Gradual recovery in Spring wheat prospects is accompanied by splendid harvesting returns from the Southwest, where the enormous movement of new grain is taxing the capacity of the transporting companies. An improved sentiment is manifest in dry goods circles, but the period of adjustment to new tariff conditions is at hand and price reductions in woollens attract considerable attention. Strengthening of banking reserves at New York has imparted a still easier tone to the monetary situation, and the marketing of the crops will be facilitated by large deposits of Government funds in the national banks of the West and South, official announcement to that effect being made late in the week. It is the general impression that the bottom point has been reached for pig iron prices, and sentiment has improved.

BRADSTREET'S.—Trade reports still present mixed aspects, with perhaps a sharper tendency to temporarily reflect quiet. In the East, high rates for money and tariff uncertainties continue to act as repressive influences; while in the West, adverse news of the corn crop has superinduced some hesitancy regarding future purchases, and it is probable that demand for Northwestern account not affected by corn crop deterioration has abated somewhat. Southwestern advices indicate that house trade has expanded, and in that section of the country, as well as in the Northwest, feeling as to the future is decidedly optimistic, buoyancy being imparted by the tendency to increase estimates of wheat yields. Trade in the South appears to be improving, and sentiment is certainly better, chiefly because of the better condition of cotton, as compared with a year ago. Labor is quite well employed, though strikes are rather numerous, and in the Eastern textile industry mills are not operating to capacity. Singularly enough, there are reports that some textile plants, despite industrial dullness, experience a shortage of skilled help.

IRON AGE.—The Steel Corporation's statement showing \$41,200,000 net earnings in the quarter ended with June—an amount only exceeded in one other second quarter, that of 1907, and in but three quarters in the corporation's history—is more impressive than the actual market facts of the week. Such a showing from a period so recent and the knowledge that current operations are yielding profits fully as good are favorably interpreted, even though new buying of finished steel is less than half current shipments. Pig iron has given more proof of a turn than in any week of the long succession of declines and repeated announcements of the bottom. Producers of foundry pig iron in various districts have plucked up courage to mark up their prices 25 to 50 cents. The pig iron situation seems to have reached the familiar second stage of a buying movement produced by prices that leave out profit. Some sellers, having a good backlog, decide not to add to it except at an advance.

GENERAL

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.—Washington dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES say that it is now believed that a caucus of Democratic members of the House on next Monday, (Aug. 11), will be held to consider the Currency bill, and that the committee's draft will be approved practically as it now stands. The proposal of Congressman Henry for the issuance of \$200,000,000 in money on the basis of notes backed by warehouse receipts for cotton, corn, and wheat, was voted down in committee on Friday, also the proposal to forbid interlocking directorates among national banks. It is believed that friends of both these propositions will make a fight in caucus, and possibly on the floor of the House. Important amendments to the bill were made in committee last week. One provides for a Federal Advisory Board of bankers, who may offer suggestions. Another provides for a novel division of the profits of the reserve banks, after 5 per cent. cumulation has been paid upon member's stock. The first half of this residue shall go to the building up of a reserve till it reaches 20 per cent. of the paid-in capital of the

bank. Whatever is left is to be divided, three-fifths to the Government to become a sinking fund for Government debts, two-fifths to the member banks in the proportion of their average balances with the reserve bank during the previous year. The new section relating to the Advisory Board reads as follows:

Section 13. There is hereby created a Federal Advisory Council, which shall consist of as many members as there are Federal reserve districts. Each Federal reserve bank by its Board of Directors, shall annually select one member of said council, who shall receive no compensation for his services, but may be reimbursed for actual necessary expenses. The meetings of said advisory council shall be held at Washington, District of Columbia, at least four times each year, and oftener if called by the Federal Reserve Board. The council may select its own officers and adopt its own methods of procedure, and a majority of its members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Vacancies in the council shall be filled by the respective reserve banks, and members selected to fill vacancies shall serve for the unexpired term.

The Federal Advisory Council shall have power, (1) to meet and confer directly with the Federal Reserve Board on general business conditions; (2) to make oral or written representations concerning actions taken, proposed or contemplated by said board; (3) to call for complete information and to give advice concerning discount rates, rediscount business, note issues, reserve conditions in the various districts, the purchase and sale of gold or securities by reserve banks, open market operations by said banks, and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

The section that gave the Federal Board power to compel one reserve bank to rediscount paper for another is modified in an important way. The new wording empowers the Federal Board "to permit or in time of emergency require Federal reserve banks to rediscount the discounted prime paper of other Federal reserve banks, all members of the board being present when such action is taken, and consenting to the requirements. The exercise of this compulsory rediscount power by the Federal Reserve Board shall be subject to an interest charge to the accommodated bank of not less than 1 nor greater than 3 per centum above the higher of the rates prevailing in the district immediately affected."

TREASURY MONEY FOR CROP MOVING. (Official statement issued on Thursday by the Secretary of the Treasury.)—Secretary McAdoo announced to-day that, to facilitate the movement and marketing of the unusually large crops which are now beginning to be harvested, he has determined to transfer from the Treasury to the national banks in the West and South, where such funds can be most advantageously employed for this purpose, from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The Secretary said that it is not practicable to scatter these funds by depositing them in the smaller cities, especially in view of the character of securities which must be required for these special deposits. Therefore, the funds will be placed with the national banks in the two or three principal cities in each of the States where harvesting is in progress, and where the demand for funds for moving crops can most conveniently be accommodated. The Secretary will require the banks to return the money to the Public Treasury when the crops shall have been moved. The present suggestion is that 15 per cent. be repaid in December, 30 per cent. in January, 30 per cent. in February, and 25 per cent. in March next. In order to make these special deposits available to the banks on securities readily within their reach, the Secretary will accept as security prime commercial paper in addition to Government and high-class State, municipal, and other bonds. The commercial paper submitted shall first be passed upon and approved by the Clearing House committees of the cities in which the banks offering such paper may be located. All commercial paper and bonds must finally be passed upon and accepted by the Secretary. As security for such deposits Government bonds will be accepted at par; other bonds at 75 per cent. of their market value, and approved commercial paper at 65 per cent. of its face value. The Government will charge interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on these funds. The names of the banks in which the funds will be deposited and other details of the arrangements will be announced later. Steps are now being taken to carry out the plan so that the funds may be promptly available for the movement of the crops. Deposits will be made with those banks only which have taken out at least 40 per cent. of their authorized circulation.

SECRETARY McADOO'S CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY. (Official statement issued last Monday.)—The Secretary has been asked if it is the purpose of the department to call on the national banks for additional security because the 2 per cent. bonds are selling below par. The Secretary said that while the law conferred that discretionary power on the Controller of the Currency, it is not his intention to require the banks to charge off the present nominal depreciation below par of the 2 per cent. bonds. So far as the department is concerned, the banks may continue to return the 2 per cent. bonds at par in the statements they make to the Controller. This policy will continue unless some material change in conditions should compel the adoption of another course. The Secretary said that the 2 per cent. bonds are worth par, notwithstanding their decline in the New York market, a decline due, not to any impairment of their intrinsic value, but almost wholly to what appears to be a campaign waged with every indication of concerted action on the part of a number of influential New York City banks to cause apprehension and uneasiness about these bonds, in order to help them in their efforts to defeat the Currency bill. The idea seems to be that the country banks, which hold about two-thirds of the 2 per cent. bonds, and use them as the basis for their circulating notes, may be induced to unite with the New York City banks in opposition to the bill if they can be made to believe that the proposed currency measure is going to injure these bonds and cause losses to the banks. This is, of course, unfounded. Meantime, the Secretary said, it is folly for any bank to sell Government 2s at a sacrifice because of any apprehended legislation adverse to Government bonds, as no such legislation will result. In the 124 years of its existence the Government has kept faith scrupulously with its creditors,

and it is not going to change its honorable character now. If the necessities of any bank oblige it to sell bonds at depressed prices, that, of course, is another matter—a matter solely for the bank to determine. The Secretary said that not only had nothing occurred to impair the value of the 2 per cent. bonds, but that the amendment already adopted by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House enhances their intrinsic worth. First—Because the banks and all other holders of 2 per cent. bonds are to have the privilege, not now possessed, of exchanging the 2s for 3s, without the circulation rights, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum of their holdings, present or hereafter acquired. So long as they do not make the exchange they may retain or sell and buy the 2 per cent. bonds, and exercise the circulation privilege attached thereto. Second—At the end of twenty years the Government will pay at par and interest all 2 per cent. bonds which at that time remain outstanding. In view of the fact that the 2s have no due date and are payable after 1930 only at the option of the Government, the definite promise of payment at the end of twenty years is distinctly beneficial to the holders of the 2 per cent. bonds.

THE RAILWAY VALUATION.—Physical valuation of the railroads of the United States by the Interstate Commerce Commission will occupy from five to seven years and will cost the Government \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, according to plans of the commission presented to the House Appropriations Committee. The commission has asked for an immediate appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the organization of the corps of engineers to undertake the work.

EMERGENCY CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.—Representatives of national banks of Louisville have organized an emergency currency association under the Aldrich-Vreeland act. Application will be made to the Secretary of the Treasury for a charter. All national banks of Louisville were admitted to membership, as well as banks in New Albany, Jeffersonville, Frankfort, and Lexington. Applications received from banks in other sections of Kentucky have been held over. President Rhodes of the association said: "The banks in Louisville and out in the State are all in sound condition, and there is no demand now for emergency currency, but we thought it just as well to have the material at hand to take care of the banks in any emergency."

MEXICAN SITUATION.—On Friday Secretary of State Bryan sent the following note to the Secretary of the Treasury: "I have the honor to request that you will submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with a view to its inclusion in the Urgent Deficiency bill to be reported to that body, the inclosed item of appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of State to furnish transportation to their homes in the United States of those American citizens who by long-continued conditions of turbulence in Mexico have there become destitute and may find it necessary for their safety or well-being to leave Mexico, and who are unable to pay for their own transportation." This was regarded as preliminary to some action by the Government in the Mexican situation. At the week-end Washington thinks intervention between the Mexican belligerents not feasible, and that recognition of the Constitutionalists is possible.

CASTRO BACK IN VENEZUELA.—Secretary of State Bryan was officially advised on Friday that Cipriano Castro had returned to Venezuela and taken charge of the forces already assembled in his name for the purpose of overthrowing the Gomez government in that country. On receipt of the news he called upon the Navy Department to rush a ship to Venezuela. The navy assigned the cruiser Des Moines to this duty, and she will sail in a day or two from Brunswick, Ga. Her sailing will be delayed until Henry F. Tennant, formerly Third Secretary at Mexico City and now on duty at the State Department, can reach Brunswick and board her. Tennant has received an emergency appointment to act as Secretary of Legation at Caracas, and will take charge of the legation on his arrival.

FINANCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.—Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in July and in seven months have been:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		
	July.	Jan. 1 to July 1.
1913	5,123,894	51,194,885
1912	7,169,898	76,664,826
1911	5,441,555	59,081,158
1910	14,295,325	111,696,870
1909	12,811,144	111,920,040
1908	13,372,335	98,372,197
1907	12,797,738	129,256,299
1906	16,300,553	164,390,078
1905	13,018,538	150,659,420
1904	12,134,845	62,770,441
1903	14,780,826	96,988,752
1902	16,317,957	103,865,277
1901	15,920,898	191,719,331
1900	6,274,439	72,220,660
BONDS.		
	July.	Jan. 1 to July 1.
1913	\$34,596,600	\$317,438,300
1912	51,917,500	455,726,000
1911	60,404,000	526,494,500
1910	38,366,200	405,731,500
1909	94,284,500	820,840,200
1908	80,542,000	625,913,520
1907	25,348,700	265,395,100
1906	36,510,500	435,013,300
1905	54,346,000	636,159,200
1904	62,070,960	368,262,960
1903	57,513,900	399,370,450
1902	71,962,200	559,284,600
1901	49,477,000	686,471,720
1900	23,708,900	313,990,290

POPULAR BOND SALE.—The popular sale of \$90,000 worth of city bonds held by the City of Utica on Thursday was successful. The bonds bear 4½ per cent. interest and were offered for sale June 17 with no bidders.

The Controller offered to sell them in small lots to investors at home and more than seventy bids have been received. The issue is over-subscribed at par and will be divided among the small bidders.

SAN FRANCISCO'S BOND MUDDLE.—As a result of having paid its contractors with city bonds at prices which enabled them to undersell the main issue of \$5,104,000, San Francisco is in a temporary financial muddle. The contractors' sales so clogged the market for San Francisco securities that the bankers, N. W. Halsey & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons of New York, who had agreed to take the \$5,104,000 bonds at par at the rate of \$1,100,000 in monthly installments, and who had taken \$2,200,000, refused to take the July installment.

RAILROADS

ATCHISON.—Loadings for the week ended July 26 show 22,600 cars on the company's rails, a gain of 2,036 over last year. There were 4,706 cars received from connecting lines, or 270 more than in 1912, making the total movement 27,306 cars, an increase of 2,306 over a year ago. President Ripley admits that the company has acquired an interest in St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific, and assumed its operation on Aug. 1.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH.—Kean Taylor & Co. have purchased \$500,000 Series G 4 per cent. equipment bonds, due 1929, of the company's bonds. These bonds are a first lien on 2,465 steel coal cars of 100,000 pounds capacity, 920 steel underframe box cars of 80,000 pounds capacity, 100 steel underframe flat cars of 100,000 pounds capacity, 21 steel passenger cars, and 13 locomotives.

BOSTON & MAINE.—The company is preparing to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit general increases in freight and passenger rates. The Directors of the road have voted to authorize President MacDonald, subject to the approval of the Public Service Commission, to enter into an operating agreement with the Hampden Railroad Corporation, pending the approval by that commission of the lease of the Hampden Road by the company. The hearing on the question of the lease will probably be had in September, but in the meantime the railroad desires to put into operation the through train service over this route from New York to Boston and Northern New England, which was in contemplation at the opening of the Summer season. The approval of the lease was held up by the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, which was later absorbed by the Public Service Commission.

CINCINNATI HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD.—Authority has been given by the Ohio Public Service Commission to the road to issue \$757,000 5 per cent. bonds, to be put up as security at 80 or better, to secure loans for reconstructing works destroyed by the March floods.

HOCKING VALLEY.—The company has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to issue \$1,000,000 5 per cent. equipment trust certificates, to be retired \$100,000 a year. Purchase is to include 1,000 fifty-ton cars, six locomotives, and other equipment.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.—The following explanation of the 1 per cent. reduction in the company's dividend was given by the management:

"Directors of the Illinois Central have concluded that under the unusual conditions of the last two years, not only those affecting general business but those bearing especially hard upon this company, it is wise to declare at this time a dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock, making 6 per cent. paid for the year. This has been fully earned, notwithstanding the severe loss of traffic and increase of expenses due to the January and April floods."

NEW HAVEN.—The New England Investment and Security Company, the holding concern owning the Springfield, Worcester and other western Massachusetts trolley lines, has been sold to Sanderson & Porter, electrical engineers, of 50 William Street, New York City. The purchase was consummated through the acquisition of the entire common stock of the New England Investment Company of \$100,000, which alone has voting power. The \$4,000,000 preferred stock of the Investment and Security Company is owned by the public and dividends of 4 per cent. on the issue are guaranteed by the New Haven Railroad, which also guarantees \$105 per share in the event of liquidation. Investment Company has also outstanding an issue of \$15,000,000 notes, guaranteed principal and interest by the New Haven. The Investment Company is a voluntary association formed back in 1908 at the time public complaint was directed against straight ownership of trolley lines by steam railroads. Charles S. Mellen confirms the sale. According to Richmond Talbot, of the firm of Sanderson & Porter, the terms of sale do not release the New Haven from its guarantee of the 4 per cent. dividend on the \$4,000,000 preferred stock of the security company, and on the principal and interest on its \$15,000,000 notes. There is some speculation whether the changes announced will stop the Government's suits against the New Haven and its former officer. It was said on good authority that President-elect Elliott would ask the Government to suspend action until an opportunity had been given the road to "make good" under its new management or policies. Orders were issued for the abandonment of all work on the new hotel at Bar Harbor, Me., which was to have been constructed by the Maine Central at a cost of about \$1,000,000. Plans are being perfected by the Directors to divest the system of its steamship lines and to choose officers independent of the present list.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In a letter to Mayor Preston of Baltimore President Rea says that the \$10,000,000 which the company proposes to spend on terminal improvements in Baltimore will cover revision of tracks, new yards, buildings, and street and other improvements in the Bayview and Canton districts at the Calvert terminal. Mr. Rea says that to properly accommodate traffic

these expenditures will need to be increased by \$2,000,000 in the future. The city has not yet given its approval to the plans, which include the closing of several streets, and it is an open question whether it will do so without a promise of electrification. Temporary certificates for the company's general freight equipment 4½ per cent. certificates of 1913 may now be exchanged for the definitive certificates at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, New York, or at the Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—In an opinion by Judge Charles P. Orr of the United States District Court the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was ordered to pay \$4,900 to the United States, penalties for infractions of the Hours of Service act.

ROCK ISLAND.—A document has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Oklahoma by the Rock Island Improvement Company and the Rock Island Railroad Company, showing a 5 per cent. equipment mortgage in the sum of \$4,410,000, given to the Bankers' Trust Company of New York. The sum covers new equipment the road will place in commission, principally in the Southwest. The railway company will petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to refund to grain shippers on the basis of the lower rates in effect from the Northwest prior to Feb. 15 on shipments between Feb. 15 and March 2. The Board of Trade bulletin gives the list of stations and rates affected, and advises shippers to file claims with the company in the regular way.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO.—John D. O'Keefe of New Orleans has tendered his resignation as joint receiver for the Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western, and the Orange & Northwestern Railroads, Frisco properties, leaving Frank Andrews of Houston sole receiver for the South Texas Frisco properties. Mr. O'Keefe remains sole receiver for the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad in Louisiana. A general curtailing of the railroad's passenger service, to take effect Aug. 10, is announced in a circular letter issued by General Passenger Agent Hilton.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The company has sold \$500,000 first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1994, to Kean, Taylor & Co. This makes \$2,000,000 of the issue that has been sold in the immediate past.

WABASH.—Announcements regarding the 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. receivers' certificates of the company have been made by the Equitable Trust Company.

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE.—The following notice has been sent to the stockholders of the road: "The Board of Public Utilities Commissioners of the State of New Jersey has withheld its approval of the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the railroad property and franchises of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company, and the latter company, having been advised by its counsel that the lease is proper and legal, both in form and substance, and ought to have been approved by the said board, and that its action should be judicially reviewed, has determined to institute such proceedings as shall be appropriate for that purpose. Although the lease has been duly authorized by the action of both companies, it has not yet been executed and delivered, and cannot become effective without the approval of the Public Utility Commission. If and when such approval has been obtained and the lease has been executed and delivered, it shall become effective from and as of July 1, 1913."

INDUSTRIALS, MISCELLANEOUS

ATLANTIC, GULF AND WEST INDIES STEAMSHIP COMPANY report for May—

	1913.	Increase.
Oper. and other income.....	\$1,758,135	\$197,339
Net income	233,871	120,034
From Jan. 1 to May 31:		
Oper. and other income.....	8,395,620	697,805
Net income	779,642	273,961

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO.—At a special meeting of the company it was unanimously voted to increase the capital to \$14,500,000 by issuance of an additional \$3,500,000 ordinary shares, ranking in all respects pari passu with existing ordinary shares. Also the articles of association were altered to enable bearer shares to be issued, and to reduce the number of shares necessary to form a quorum at stockholders' meetings so that only 51½ per cent. of the stock need be represented. This was agreed to unanimously.

DEERE & CO.—The \$1,000,000 5 per cent. serial gold notes of the company, which mature Aug. 1, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, New York, and at the First National Bank, Chicago. Of the original issue of \$5,000,000 of these notes, \$2,000,000 will have been paid out of the earnings, leaving \$3,000,000 outstanding maturing serially to Aug. 1, 1916.

E. I. DUPONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY.—The company's earnings for the quarters ended March 31 and June 30 and the six months ended June 30, 1913, follow:

	Quart. End. March 31.	Quart. End. June 30.	6 Mos. End. June 30.
Gross receipts	\$6,281,598	\$6,769,254	\$13,050,852
Net earnings	1,016,586	1,302,133	2,318,719
Balance	632,187	1,387,497	2,019,684

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.—Current profits January to June, 1913, \$1,404,822.11; dividends paid to stockholders, \$709,925.75; net increase of surplus, \$459,896.36.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY.—The company has anticipated to the extent of \$1,000,000 the amount due on Oct. 1, 1913, \$2,000,000 on account of sinking fund on its first lien 6 per cent. sinking fund notes by paying \$1,000,000 of cash to the Central Trust Company, trustee.

PIERCE OIL CORPORATION.—Stockholders of the company are notified that in consideration of payment of \$5,000,000 in cash and \$10,000,000 par value of common stock of the corporation all the property of

the Waters-Pierce Oil Company has been transferred to the corporation, which has outstanding, in addition to the common stock, \$8,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. gold notes secured by \$10,000,000 par value ten-year 6 per cent. debentures, convertible at par into 7 per cent. cumulative participating preferred stock. Proceeds of \$8,000,000 notes were used to retire \$1,250,000 collateral trust notes of the Waters-Pierce Company, due Oct. 1, 1913; \$1,400,000 was advanced to the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association to retire maturing notes, and the balance to apply to the payment of that part of the purchase price of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company payable in cash. Stockholders of the Waters-Pierce Company are entitled to pro rata share in the \$5,000,000 cash, and in the \$10,500,000 stock payment, so that each shareholder will receive \$1,250 in cash and \$2,625 in stock of the Pierce Oil Corporation upon presentation of certificates to the Guaranty Trust Company, New York.

INLAND STEEL COMPANY for the year ended June 30:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Net earnings	\$2,179,490	\$1,239,702	\$1,798,438
Net profits	1,992,044	1,037,041	1,508,624
Dividends	777,507	682,131	564,345
P. and L. surplus.....	4,786,412	3,781,493	3,372,947

ROGERS-BROWN IRON COMPANY.—S. H. Knox, President of the Marine National Bank of Buffalo, has been elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. M. Clement. Mr. Knox is also a Director of the F. M. Woolworth Company.

M. RUMELY COMPANY.—President C. S. Funk, formerly General Manager of the International Harvester Company, in his first announcement to the Rumely organization says: "You have already been informed of the reorganization and refinancing of the company, and you are now fully justified in saying and believing that the company is on a sound and conservative basis. Remember, no claim has been made that the company is insolvent, the criticisms being aimed most largely at some of its methods, none of which, however, would justify many of the newspaper stories that have appeared from time to time. It may interest our organization to know that the experience of this company, which has resulted largely from the rapid expansion of its business, is an experience which has come to many of the oldest and most successful implement concerns in this country. The experience this organization has successfully passed through will make better and stronger every man in it, and to that important extent will prove to have been a good thing. The future of the company rests entirely with its organization. It has a splendid line of machines and implements. Its thrasher lines comprise three of the oldest and best-known lines of thrashers in the world. Two of these companies have been in business over half a century each, and they are admittedly the leaders. We must go after trade more aggressively than ever and with full confidence in the future of the company." The latest Board of Directors of the Rumely Company consists of the following: C. S. Funk, Paul D. Cravath, James A. Patten, A. J. Rumely, E. A. Rumely, W. H. Mason, C. P. Holton, Elisha Walker, John H. Guy, and Max Horwitz. There is a vacancy on the board because of the recent resignation of Herman Gifford of Chicago. R. D. Owings, formerly of the International Harvester Company, has succeeded Dr. E. A. Rumely as General Manager and Dr. Rumely has taken the place of C. P. Holton as Secretary.

STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA.—Reports production for June was \$109,941 barrels, and consumption 8,011,831 barrels. Stocks on hand June 30 aggregated 46,389,669 barrels, against 46,367,329 barrels at the close of the previous month. The daily average production was 270,331, daily average consumption 267,061, making the daily average surplus 3,270 barrels. The largest production was in the Midway field, the total being 2,559,843 barrels.

STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA.—The company is preparing to rush work on its projected refinery at Casper. Before January 1, next, according to C. B. Manbeck, general manager, it is expected that thirty stills will be in operation, twenty of which will produce motor spirits from oil from the Shannon and Salt Creek fields, and the remaining ten petroleum coke, a fuel obtained from residues from refineries.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.—Quarterly earnings statement:

	Quar. End. June 30, 1913.	Quar. End. March 31, 1913.	Quar. End. June 30, 1912.
Net	\$41,219,813	\$34,426,801	\$25,102,365
Sink. fund, dep., &c. 8,290,202		8,739,292	6,072,071
Balance	31,929,611	25,686,509	18,429,294
Int. U. S. Steel bonds	5,642,546	5,698,200	5,714,111
Balance	26,278,065	20,028,300	12,715,189
Preferred dividend. 6,304,919		6,304,919	6,304,919
Common dividend.. 6,353,781		6,353,781	6,353,781
Surplus	13,619,335	7,369,600	56,483

The results for the first half of the year compare thus:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Net	\$75,646,614	\$42,929,239	\$51,027,722
Available for div.. 46,306,365		19,081,749	27,217,732
Surplus	20,988,935	\$6,235,651	1,900,332

*Deficit.

The earnings by months compared with previous years were:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
April	\$13,072,710	\$7,500,207	\$9,412,573
May	14,554,566	8,846,821	8,590,444
June	13,502,537	8,746,237	9,105,503
Second quarter.....	41,219,813	25,102,265	28,108,520
First quarter.....	34,426,801	17,826,973	23,519,202

VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.—In a circular to stockholders, announces the vote on the question of issuing quarterly reports stood 15,831 shares in favor of quarterly statements and 2,504 shares in favor of semi-annual statements, out of a total outstanding of 35,000 shares. The statement continues: "The combined vote represents a majority of the stockholders of this company, and, therefore, in accordance with the letter of July 1, there will be issued quarterly statements by the Directors."

Crops

Abundance of Wheat Moving to Market

The Ensemble of the Crop Situation Is a Happy One, Promising a Great Total of Wealth Production from the Soil

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Primary receipts of wheat during July averaged much more than 1,000,000 bushels a day, almost twice as much as a year ago. Export and cash grain trade absorbed most of it. A million-bushel day has become commonplace to sellers as well as to buyers. Last week's export sales averaged that much or more, the foreigners having an adroit way of concealing the full extent of their buying, seldom accepting grain in large quantity from the same sellers for two or more days in succession. If all the facts were known about the unprecedented volume of wheat sales to the Old World the past month it would be found that it included several two-million-bushel days. The American producer and the European consumer got together at the right time, at least for the former. Russia is about to market a crop fully one-fourth as large again as it raised last year. This country may dispose of much more of its surplus, however, even though the Russian, German, and French harvests prove successful.

Last year the wet weather was a calamity abroad, and foreign crop advices indicate some of the same trouble this year. Recent doubling of the ocean rate to German ports was due partially to the continued free absorption of American grain.

There could not have been more healthy merchandising since exporters discovered the magnificent quality of the offerings. Demand for soft winter and hard winter wheat at the same time is not a special, but a wholesale demand. Wheat prices have been on a merchandising basis the world over, and as near to a legitimate adjustment to the basis of supply and demand as the trade ever gets. That is why the margin of opportunity for speculation either way has been so narrow. When the price of wheat will not move more than half of a cent a bushel during a week of 6,000,000 bushels for export, the commission house public merely yawns and waits.

NEW CROP COMING

It waits for what? For the effect of weather on both sides of the Canadian boundary and on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. Spring wheat will be moving from the thrasher within a week. Minneapolis got some new "velvet chaff" last Monday. The end of the Spring wheat crop season is fraught with frost danger, but if the crop comes through a full average, which is the least that is expected, there will be heavy early shipments from farms only a little less heavy than the initial shipments of winter wheat. The Spring wheat crop may easily reach 250,000,000 bushels, but that total would be less than one-half the size of the winter wheat crop. Producers of the latter are beginning to hold back, presumably because their more urgent financial needs have been met for the present. Considering the progress of the growth in the Northwest, with no more than average injury by black rust, Spring wheat values have been too high, and that variety of the cereal must undergo such liquidation and readjustment as winter wheat experienced. There was a spread of nearly three cents a bushel between the two recently, but it has almost disappeared, and Chicago expects soon to see Minneapolis at a discount.

BETTER CROP CONDITIONS

Spring wheat crop conditions changed suddenly for the better the past fortnight, rains having fallen just where and when needed. The plant has ripened under most favorable circumstances. Crop experts had been apprehensive about North Dakota on account of improper planting there, but some of them now concede 100,000,000 bushels for the banner Spring wheat State. Harvesting is pretty general in both Dakotas, Minneapolis, and Montana, and has begun in parts of western Canada, where the wheat is two weeks late in many sections. The ten-year average crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas combined has been 180,000,000 bushels. Last year's record crop was 263,000,000 bushels. There were 154,000,000 bushels in the black rust year of 1904. Heavy losses occurred in the two seasons preceding last. Canadian prospects also have improved recently, but there is much risk until the harvest becomes general across

the line. Farmers there have lost considerable of their good crops by lack of storage and transportation facilities, more of both of which they now have.

THE CORN CROP

High temperatures and deficiency of moisture, ranging from 35 to 60 per cent. for the season, have scorched the corn crop in Southern Illinois and Northern Oklahoma, also in parts of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, but the crop is doing fairly well elsewhere, and if it gets plenty of moisture and good growing weather right along there may be 3,000,000,000 bushels. It is said by some who have watched weather reports closely that only about 30 per cent. of the corn belt has received normal rains this season, but that a good crop can be raised with 70 per cent. of normal supply if temperatures are not severe.

Corn speculators took the "long" side of the corn market on the chance of widespread damage and the hoarding of old corn by farmers. Shipments from Chicago last week were about 700,000 bushels larger than the receipts. Stock raisers have been paying higher prices than the terminal markets, and the September option has been higher in Southwestern markets than in Chicago. Corn is, for the moment, the natural leader in the pits.

The oats harvest has been rather disappointing because comparison is made against last year's record yield.

BANKERS CAUSE LOW PRICES

Most of the liquidation of wheat has been forced by bankers who were determined to take full advantage of the propitious demand abroad and to reduce the financial burden of their rural customers in the tightest money market of the period known to this generation. Farmers are never satisfied with the prices they get, and they have been unusually dissatisfied with the level of wheat prices at which they sold their new wheat, which is the soil's initial contribution of the season to the country's new agricultural wealth. They sold live stock because prices were relatively high. No old producer can reconcile corn around 65 cents with hogs between \$9 and \$10. A great deal of corn has been sold here for loading out the next week or two.

GRAIN AND COTTON MARKS

The Rise in Corn Boosted Wheat—Cotton Also Rose on Government Report

The price of corn rose sharply on the grain markets last week on account of reports of considerable damage in the Southwest from excessive heat and lack of rain. The Government's weather figures do not quite bear out the alarming reports about the heat, and there is a decided division of opinion about there being any crop damage to speak of. The flurry in corn carried wheat upward, too, there being enough news of European crop depreciation and shortage of supply to warrant the rise.

Cotton rose on Friday because the Government report on condition was a disappointment.

CHICAGO

WHEAT.

	July.		—Sept.—		—Dec.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 28	85 1/2	84 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2
July 29	85 1/2	84 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2
July 30	85 1/2	84 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2
July 31	85 1/2	84 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2
Aug. 1	85 1/2	84 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2
Aug. 2	85 1/2	84 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2
Week's range	85 1/2	84 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2

CORN.

	July.		—Sept.—		—Dec.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 28	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2
July 29	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2
July 30	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2
July 31	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2
Aug. 1	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2
Aug. 2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2
Week's range	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2

OATS.

	July.		—Sept.—		—Dec.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 28	39 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
July 29	40 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
July 30	40 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
July 31	40 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Aug. 1	40 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Aug. 2	40 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Week's range	40 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2

COTTON.

	—Aug.—		—Oct.—		—Dec.—		—Feb.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 28	11.60	11.44	11.21	11.12	11.17	11.05	11.18	11.10
July 29	11.70	11.57	11.27	11.18	11.25	11.15	11.24	11.17
July 30	11.67	11.56	11.25	11.12	11.23	11.11	11.22	11.12
July 31	11.76	11.67	11.28	11.22	11.26	11.18	11.25	11.20
Aug. 1	11.85	11.70	11.30	11.20	11.36	11.16	11.37	11.23
Aug. 2	11.72	11.51	11.26	11.12	11.23	11.11	11.19	11.13
Wk's range	11.85	11.44	11.30	11.12	11.36	11.05	11.37	11.10

Government Crop Report

The Government crop report for August, giving the condition of corn and other crops as of Aug. 1, and the preliminary estimates of the production of winter wheat and rye, will be issued on Friday, Aug. 8, at 2:15 P. M.

THE COTTON REPORT

On July 25 Conditions Were Such as to Reduce June's Predicted Crop 204,000 Bales

The Government's crop report, issued Friday, puts the average condition through the cotton belt on July 25 at 79.6 per cent. of the theoretical "normal," as against 81.8 a month before. The Government's estimate-formula makes a theoretical "full normal" on July 25, that is a 100 per cent. condition, meaning a final crop averaging 232 pounds to the acre, while the June 25 "100 per cent." would be interpreted as predicting 229 pounds. A slight drop in condition from June 25 to July 25 is therefore normal. The drop of 2.2 points in condition this year is more than a normal one, however, for as against 187.32 pounds per acre for 81.8 on June 25, the Government's official figure makes it 184.67 pounds of lint per acre for 79.6 on July 25. This is a decrease of 1.42 per cent. in indicated production. The whole crop would figure out about 14,167,000 ordinary bales, against the 14,371,000 indicated a month ago. The ordinary 500-pound bale contains about 475 pounds of lint.

By States, conditions are reported as follows. The drop in conditions appears in Texas and the Southwest principally:

States—	July 25, 1913.	June 25, 1913.	July 25, 1912.	July 25, 1911.	Ten-Yr. Av.
Virginia	81	81	85	102	82
North Carolina	77	76	80	87	80
South Carolina	75	73	75	86	79
Georgia	76	74	68	95	80
Florida	82	85	75	95	83
Alabama	79	79	73	94	79
Mississippi	77	82	68	86	78
Louisiana	79	81	76	84	77
Texas	81	86	84	88	81
Arkansas	87	86	74	94	80
Tennessee	90	87	71	92	82
Missouri	86	88	75	95	83
Oklahoma	81	80	80	88	81
California	100	95	99	99	..
United States	79.6	81.8	76.5	89.1	80.0

For purposes of comparison the following table shows the average condition of cotton over the country at the time of monthly reports since 1903, with resultant yields per acre and ten-year averages:

	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Yield Per Acre
	25.	25.	25.	25.	25.	Lbs., Lint.
1913	79.1	81.8	96.6	..	..	..
1912	78.9	80.4	74.8	74.8	69.6	190.9
1911	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1	207.7
1910	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9	170.7
1909	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	154.3
1908	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	194.9
1907	70.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7	178.3
1906	84.6	83.3	82.9	77.3	71.6	202.5
1905	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	186.1
1904	83.0	88.0	91.6	84.1	75.8	204.9
1903	74.1	77.1	79.7	81.2	65.1	174.5
Av., 1903-'12	79.9	80.2	80.0	74.7	68.6	182.5

Crop Estimates Compared

The July prediction of yields of important products, compared with the June estimates and final production last year, is:

	1913.	1912.
	July 1 Prediction.	June 1 Prediction. Final Estimate.
Winter wheat (bu.)	483,000,000	492,000,000 400,000,000
Spring wheat (bu.)	218,000,000	232,000,000 330,000,000
All wheat (bu.)	701,000,000	744,000,000 730,000,000
Oats (bu.)	1,031,000,000	1,104,000,000 1,418,000,000
Corn (bu.)	2,971,000,000	.. 3,124,746,000
Cotton (bales)	14,371,000	13,850,000 14,313,015
Potatoes (bu.)	343,000,000	.. 420,647,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	926,000,000	.. 962,855,000
Barley (bu.)	165,000,000	.. 223,824,000

*Unofficial estimate made with Government averages.

The August (July 25) condition of cotton indicates 14,167,000 bales.

This week's report on the cereals ought to show generally larger indications, except for corn, of all the grains.

Modern Miller

Modern Miller says about the crop outlook: "Weather conditions as far as the winter wheat crop is concerned were again heavy. This week's report for the thrashing states that yields continue to run above earliest expectations, and this has a tendency to increase the total amount of the wheat harvested to a marked extent over former estimates."

"The quality of the wheat is the best harvested in recent years, and as a result the first run of new flour distributed by millers is giving the best of satisfaction to consumers."

"While there is increasing complaint among farmers of the price of wheat being too low, the movement to market continues on a liberal scale."